The Post.

Two Dollars a Year

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1872.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOW TO GET RICH.

BY WM. D. MORANGE

Put on the airs of an eight-keyed flute,
If you're only a penny whistle:
Pass where you can for a garden rose,
If you're only a wayside thistle.

Blow, whenever you blow your horn,
So people can understand
That you may be sharp, but you won't be flat
In society's great brass band.

Pass the plate or the hat in church
With the usual Sabbath air,
But move with a mild, religious squeak,
That people may know you're there.

If you carry a nose six inches long,
(And a beak can scarce be longer,)
Believe it a sign of perception strong,
And the longer it is, the stronger.

But if in the order of nasal tubes
Your organ is brief in measure
Then, brevity being the soul of wit,
Consider your pug a treasure.

Love your neighbor—but mark the force
Of the gospel rule of grace—
The more you admire yourself, my friend,
The higher your neighbor's place.

Clink your dime in the Deacon's pan,
As if you were throwing gold,
And give, with an eye to the business hope
Of reaping a hundred fold.

Whether your reading is little or great,
Quote right, or never quote;
Polish your uppers, though down in the heel
And never endorse a note.

Always advance best hand, best foot,
(Best hand, best foot, your own,)
And thus you may feast on the fat of the land,
While others enjoy the bone.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Condemned to die! Condemned to perish ignominiously on the scaffold! Condemned to bid adieu to wife, mother, children, and friends!

The poor man wept aloud in the extremity of his anguish. His trembling lips could frame no prayer, and thus the last avenue of escape was closed against him. The most direct and unequivocal evidences surrounded this man—Lloyd Fletcher by name,—and the jury, in bringing in their verdict of "guilty in the first degree," had only acted on their sober conviction of the man's guilt, drawn from the overwhelming evidence.

Charles Lancaster, an Englishman, and a neighbor of Fletcher's, had been found brutally murdered, in a lone spot in the suburbs of London. Fletcher's pistol was picked up near him, thrown aside as he found himself pursued.

Footprints in the mud corresponded exactly with the boots the prisoner wore, and to crown all they had been bitter and inveterate enemies for months previous. Fletcher had been heard to say, on several occasions, that nothing but the man's death could satisfy his implacable vengeance; and then again, he could produce no one to assist him in proving an alibi. Lloyd was a man very domestic in his habits, and very devotedly attached to his family. He was known to be absent from home on that evening, yet, on this particular night, Mrs. Fletcher waited up until daylight for his return, expecting every moment (on account of the circumstance being so unprecedented) to have him brought home a corpse. He seemed to be recovering from the deep stupor of intoxication as he entered his wife's presence on the morning described, and only knew enough to find the bed and sleep profoundly.

At the time of his arrest, his hands were found lame and bruised; so this, with the rest, made the sum too crushing for the skillful counsel he had employed, and the result was, "Hanged by the neck, Fletcher till you are dead; and God have mercy on your soul."

It lacked now only three days to the execution, and here he sat in his lone, comfortless, whitewashed cell, and his head bowed on his hands. "Can nothing be done? Must I die thus, poor miserable dog that I am? Will Omnipotence allow an innocent man to perish? Out upon such a God as that!" And the poor fellow struck wildly at his prison-house, groaning so deeply that he aroused the attention of the turnkey, who was passing the cell. The iron door swung back on its creaking hinges and the stalwart form of the keeper appeared before him.

"Come, come, Fletcher, less noise here; be a man! You ain't the first man that's had to swing—not by a long shot! You won't get much sympathy here if you are like a nursing infant, I can tell you. Die game, Fletcher; die game."

"But I am innocent, I tell you, you old wretch; as innocent of the crime as my little girl baby at home. Oh, my God! my wife—my children——"

"Oh, shut up, here's your old woman, now."

The hardened turnkey waited a minute to witness the meeting of this suffering couple, and then with maddened curses withdrew. But the condemned man and his loving, faithful wife took no notice of his departure, but clasped in each others' arms, awaited for calmness to speak.

"Oh, Sarah!"

"Oh, Lloyd! God have mercy on us all, my husband! and now listen. Lie down here—place your head on my lap; I have something to tell you."

"Tell me, Sarah, did they search you this time?" he asked, grasping her hands.

"Yes, Lloyd, and they found nothing. I repented my rash promises to you before I reached home. Come what may; suicide must not be your fate. But listen—you see that I am comparatively happy; and let me tell you what has produced this change—a sweet little dream in which I saw you and our darlings all together, comfortable and happy."

"Oh, Sarah, talk not of dreams to a doomed man like me; perhaps we may be happy in another existence; but no, that cannot be—for surely God will not allow an innocent man to die the death of the guilty. Oh, no, Sarah, oh, no!"

"Keep up your courage, my dear husband, a certain strange, mysterious something assures me that all will yet be well, how or in what manner heaven only knows."

"I wish I could see it—I wish I could feel it, Sarah; do not mislead me with false hopes. Oh, my God, if there could only be found a way to escape from this ignominious death!"

"Come, madam, time's up," and the turnkey made his appearance. "Hate to disturb such a pair of cooing doves, but orders are orders, ma'am, and must be obeyed. Always obey orders if you break crowns. You ought to persuade your husband to stop his sniveling. Mark what I tell you, ma'am, you'll be looking for another husband in three months' time," continued the wretch, as he walked out by her side.

Sarah hurried through the corridor, endeavoring to hear as little as possible of the brute's conversation, and reached her home and children, there to hope and pray. The hours sped on, and it lacked one day more for the execution. Fletcher had given up all hope of a reprieve, and listened to the building of the scaffold with a solemn feeling born of despair.

"I've brought another gal to see you this time, Fletcher. It's very probable she won't be so agreeable-like as t'other one, but will do as much good, I reckon."

A woman in black stood before the bed on which Fletcher reclined. He recognized Mrs. Lancaster, the wife of the murdered man.

"Ah, this does me good," said she, taking a step nearer and shaking her clenched fist in his face. "It does not pay to take a fellow creature's life, does it? Don't you speak to me, you villain—dont dare to open your mouth. I came here to gloat over your misery, and see how the prospect of leaving your wife and babies affected you. Oh, you tremble! I have found the tender chord. My husband's wife and children were nothing—oh, no! Wretch, villain! may the law be fully justified."

The woman, to all appearance, exasperated beyond the power of further utterance, stepped nearer, and, with a sly movement, hid one of her gloves under the pillow of the bewildered man.

"Have you finished, ma'am," inquired the turnkey, with his hand on the door.

"Now, really, Fletcher, dont you rather prefer an interview of this kind to one of those lallygagging sort you have had so many of lately? 'Twill do you more good—ten to one. What are you doing now?"

"Giving him one more look, that is all. Murderer! robber! wretch! I want to engrave his picture on my brain so indelibly that I never can forget a single feature."

"By the crown, your old man must have had a Tartar! Oh, ho, ho, ho!" and the fat turnkey shook his fat sides with laughter. "I don t believe he's got it much better where he is staying now than he had with you. It takes a woman to use up the King's English. I always said so, now I know it."

Mrs. Lancaster drew her veil over her face, and quietly left the prison. As soon as he dared, with trembling fingers, Lloyd drew forth the glove. In it was a vial containing a mixture of chloroform or ether, a small sharp instrument to file his shackles, and a note. It read thus:

You are not the man, and I cannot allow you to be hung Overpower the keeper, take his clothes, and leave Go to the old rookery. No. —— first floor where a disguise awaits you, and then God help you, for you must conceal yourself.

Lloyd with a wildly beating heart, concealed the articles and tried to think. The keeper did not enter the cell till he brought his tea, and how could he accomplish his purpose then? There would be too many astir in the prison then, and he might be detected.

"Defeated now, with the weapons of deliverance in my hands. No, indeed, Lloyd Fletcher!"

"Fletcher, I suppose you know that according to the prison rules you are not allowed to stay alone to-night. It would be barbarous to leave a feller without good company his last night on earth," said the turnkey, an hour or two after Mrs. Lancaster's visit.

"You'll have to take your pick between old Father Walsh and myself, but I suppose you will take me, bad as you hate me, afore that hypocrite."

"Why can't I have my wife?" asked Lloyd, with a voice full of bitterness.

"Oh, wives ain't allowable on such occasions. She'll be around in the morning an hour or two; but talk quick, which will you have?"

"What difference do you think it makes to me, you heartless wretch, who watches with my last moments on earth, when my only friend is denied me?"

So it was arranged. The turnkey was to occupy his cell, and Lloyd went to work with his little instrument to file the handcuffs and chain which bound him. It was slow and tedious, but in an hour's time he had the satisfaction of one free hand, and had the power to remove his limbs from the galling rattling torments which had so firmly held him.

"I must be able to throw these fetters off, or I am lost." So he worked away industriously until the obstinate link was displaced, and he could wear, or leave them off at his pleasure. Ten o'clock arrived, and the turkey had his cot brought in the cell.

"When are you going to turn in Fletcher? I'm as tired as an East India nigger. Plaguy afraid I shan't be much company to night; better had the priest. You wrote all your letters yesterday Fletcher, didn't you?" and the keeper yawned deeply, turned once or twice, and in five minutes was snoring profoundly.

"Now is my time," thought Fletcher. "It will not do to wait. Heaven help me."

Noiselessly he stepped from the chains and drew off the torturing handcuffs. It was but the work of a moment to saturate the handkerchief with the mixture, and in less time than it takes to tell it, Lloyd had stripped the hardened wretch. There was a trifling difference in height, but Lloyd lacked the aldermanic proportions of the jailor. However, he managed that quickly and easily, unlocked the door of the cell, stepped into the corridor, locked it again carefully withdrew the key, and and imitated as nearly as possible the dull heavy tread of the keeper. The jail physician was just leaving the building, and Lloyd walked along after him, as if to see him safely out. Only one subordinate guarded the entrance, and so Lloyd and the doctor walked out together, without exciting the slightest suspicion.

He reached the old rookery, donned his attire, which proved to be a soldier's uniform, removed the black wig of the keeper, and substituted a light, curly one, and before twelve o'clock had reached the house of a friend, two or three miles from the city, told his story, and was warmly received and promised protection. Lloyd felt sure he had left no clue by which he could be traced to this spot, and, almost overcome by his great happiness, he fell on his knees and thanked the God he had previously foresworn, for his miraculous escape.

The next morning all was astir in the prison, but our turnkey did not make his appearance; what could it mean? A key was produced to open the cell door, and the nude inanimate figure of the fat keeper was presented to their astonished view. In the middle of the cell was the prisoner's wardrobe; all he could spare from the make-up of the turkey's lusty preportions. A little cold water and fresh air revived him, but he could throw no light on the mysterious disappearance of Fletcher. He had seen nothing, knew nothing, and remembered nothing. Mrs. Fletcher was arrested on suspicion of assisting her husband to escape, but nothing could be proven, and a few days saw her at liberty. She was confident that her darling was safe, but could form no idea of the mode, or where he was concealed. However, now that so much was gained, she felt that she could afford to wait for the rest. Large rewards were offered for the prisoner's apprehension; large posters were placarded everywhere; and the detectives were set to work to ferret out his hiding-place, but in vain. When the excitement was at its height, the ante-mortem statement and confession of a dying man were brought before the court, entirely exonerating Llyod Fletcher from complicity in the murder. The man was Mrs. Lancaster's foster-brother. He had drugged and beaten poor Fletcher the night of the perpetration of the crime, stolen his pistol and committed the deed himself. Mrs. Lancaster had been from the first exceedingly suspicious of him, but proofs were not in her power, she had used every means possible to restore Lloyd his liberty, trusting to time and a merciful God for the rest. How well she acted her part and succeeded in her endeavors, the reader is aware. Fletcher was immediately pardoned, and drawn by the excited Londoners to his residence.

The Fashions.

(From Courier's Street, Salon and Shop)

COLLARS AND SLEEVES.

Plain collars and cuffs of very fine linen—the latter attached to an undersleeve, remain in favor for the streets. The prettiest collar is made of but one thickness of linen with a band of the material stitched to border it; it is a flat collar, quite narrow at the back, and broadest in front to moderate sized point; the square cuff fastens with buttons. Heavy linen sets are embroidered by hand and edged with narrow Valenciennes lace, but the work is too fine to show to good advantage. A collar with a standing band edged with embroidery, has turn-over embroidered points. The cuff to match has embroidery about two inches deep on the upper side which narrows to an edge on the under part of the cuff.

LACE COLLARS,

are of every conceivable style and shape. They may be deep and pointed, or long and narrow; they may be large and square-cornered, or they may be large and round; but with all of them, the undersleeves is made with the lace arranged to fall over the hand. A stylish collar has what is called a cascade bow of Valenciennes lace and needlework, which is a sort of spiral or ladder arrangement which falls half the length of the waist. Large collars or fichus of crepe de chene are exceedingly dressy. The collars, which can only be worn with a silk or with some equally dressy material, show very exquisite shade of salmon, pink, blue, and a few other tints; they are edged with blond lace, with Valenciennes, Duchess, and sometimes with black lace.

Among the latest importations of expensive laces we find point lace sets which consist of a collar, cuffs, and handkerchief valued at $300 and $400; handkerchiefs alone range from $15 to $150. Fan covers are from $12 to $40. Chantilly overskirts vary from $700 to $1,000, while for a round point overskirt two thousand is asked.

Among the trimming laces the most popular are the round point and point applique, Valenciennes, Chantilly, guipure, and French trimming lace. White and black Duchess, though an exceedingly rich lace, is not quite so popular as it was upon its first appearance. From two to five inches in width, it varies from five to twenty dollars a yard. Flounces of round point cost from five hundred to one thousand five hundred dollars.

Very elegant handkerchiefs are trimmed with Valenciennes, for the reason probably that this repays careful doing up better than most other varieties. We notice in an article devoted to this subject that a good laundress, after ironing Valenciennes upon the right side turns the lace and lays it upon a thick folded blanket, raising the figures by punching each one separate with the smooth round end of the fluting scissors. It is said hat when the figures are raised the lace looks as well as new, but that the work is so tedious that from ten to twenty dollars is asked for doing up an elaborately trimmed dress.

The scarf made of the thinnest white muslin and edged with a deep fell of lace is exceedingly becoming to most ladies. Handsome silk of some bright color finished with white lace makes a pretty tie to be worn with a black silk dress. Very lovely ties are of the soft twilled India silk cut bias and hemmed on the sides; they are finished with a rich tassel fringe, The favorite colors are the faintest shades of blue, the palest green and rose, and what is perhaps the prettiest of all—an exquisite tint of frou-frou or salmon color.

THE CLOUD.

A white little cloudlet up in the sky—
Born on the winds and of the waves am I.

And soft I float through the tremulous blue,
When the shining stars of Heaven peep through.

I cover them often from mortal sight,
And hold in my bosom their silvery light;

And the moon enfolds me in soft embrace,
And smiles upon me with tender face.

The sun climbing high in the rosy morn
My whiteness tints with the color of dawn.

And around me sheds through the long long day
The glory and light of his shining ray;

And the lark springs forth in the morning sweet
And sings to me songs for the dawning meet;

While he plunges deep in my snowy wave
The stains of earth from his pinions to lave.

When the sun sinks deep in the far, far West,
On a purple billow, with golden crest,

And stains with his glory the mountain dim,
And tinges with crimson my curling rim,

And the twilight dies, while the night-birds sing,
And darkness sweeps downward on noiseless wing.

Then again I hold in my bosom white
The deep shining stars with their silvery light.

BLONDES.

A Woman's Opinion of Them.

Mrs. E. Lynn Linton writes in Cassell's Magazine about "Fair Women." She says:

The tall, dark, formidable looking woman of fiction, who is equal to any crime you like to name, and whose very presence inspires all beholders with fear or repulsion, has had her day. When we open one of the books wherein our youths and maidens learned their first lessons of life—as it is not—and we come upon a heroine with yellow hair, marvelous eyes of a greenish hue, small waist, shapely hand, and stunted if symmetrical growth, we may settle ourselves comfortably to an after-narative of horrors; to a case or two of secret poisoning, or a bolder murder, with the chances of exposure by a full grown whiteness hidden where only an owl could hide; while bigamy will be thrown in to give the right flaver of impropriety, or perhaps, for a diversion, a marriage of that kind known to the French as "of the thirteenth arrondissement."

The fair-haired heroines of modern novels have now the monopoly of all the vices, crimes—and diamonds involved; the former typical brigandess is shelved; while the chestnut-headed girls are relegated to virtue, and patience, and mildness and despair, and the loss of their lovers through the machinations of the too-fascinating and immoral blondes. It is all the difference, say the analytical novel writers, between iron and carbon, electricity and brute matter; and they give the preference to the former for that queer manifestation of character they call Force.

Well, perhaps, there is something in the theory; though it may be carried too far. Given a fair woman, with dark, or even light hazel eyes, aquiline features, a narrow forehead, and great width between her ears, all enhanced by a nervous temperament—which is a different thing from nervousness—and we have the type of the Borgia; whence we may reasonably expect something more than would be possible to the lymphatic matron, whose [illegible] are peevish humors, and whose wildest pleasure is a box at the theatre at Christmas time, with all her little ones about her. Society goes pretty smoothly between its ordained banks so far as we can see; but we are all aware of the difference between reality and appearance, and if we do not know the precise strength of the under-current, we all know that there is an under-current, and that many lives which look quite calm and respectable on the outside are turbulent and unrestrained enough below.

So it is with your fair women of a certain type; creatures who might have sat to Guido for his angels, but whose souls are as the soul of Lilith and Melusine; the Borgias and the Brinvilliers of historic crimes, the "modern Messalinas" of present life. Who does not acknowledge these women?—whose secret doings are whispered about from friend to friend—for all there is no Asmodeus, happily for them, to render roofs transparent—who go about well-lighted drawing-rooms looking much like other people, save that they are, perhaps, more careful of observances and, when they give utterance to their opinions, express an edifying strictness of morality which puts the very matron herself on the list of the careless encouragers of vice. Weak as their rosticts are, they still keep their place among the honest and the honorable; perhaps because of their father's name, perhaps because of their husband's place; people all silently combining to so much kindly hypocrisy as includes their formal acceptance; though none of the better sort care for more than this.

In society, as it is called, these frail, fair women are always surrounded by men; and by men only. They are both disliked and dreaded by other women; and they return the feeling. Between them and the rest in that dreadful hour of up-stairs retirement from the glass of claret to the first cup of tea, there is a visible but unspoken enmity. They are left alone in their blonde beauty to practice glances and gestures till the men come up; or if any one goes over to speak to them it is a woman of like nature but of less daring than themselves, or an innocent who does not know the goats of the drawing room from its sheep. * * * To be sure, all fair women are not of this intense kind, and there are the doves of old time romance yet extant; blue eyed, tender, timid, virginal: who blush much, hold the creed of "shocking," and who would be as incapable af the sins to which their more "electrical" sisters are prone as a child would be incapable of carrying the weight of a man. But we are bound to say that these doves are comparatively rare, while the hawks with golden wings are more abounding, and blondes "without salt" less numerous than blondes with too much.

WRITING of the Wharton trial, the New York Commercial Advertiser says: "All the doctors who saw, or had anything to do with the body of General Ketchum alive or dead assert that he died of poison. All the doctors who never saw him, either alive or dead, assert that he didn't die of poison. *Ergo* a doctor who doesn't see a patient can really tell just as much about the case as a doctor who does. Wherefore these most learned beings should not complain, if many think that a patient who doesn't see a doctor is a good deal more apt to get well than one who does."

A Furnished Home for $125.

A first special report of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society has been published. It exhibits some interesting and instructive facts. The fund had reached $2,485,884.55 on the 18th of November, when the report closed. Of this sum, $495,460.36 has been expended for food, clothing and shelter. Nearly $2,000,000 yet remain, subject to the control of the Society. But it will be all needed, and more, too, if the great work of relief is to be continued. The number of families aided from the time the records were complete to November 11, was 18,478. Of these, 2,470 asked

ONLY FOR STOVE BEDDING AND CLOTHING;

the other 16,000 required food as well as other necessaries. From November 11 to November 18 there was an increase of 1,372 families, and from November 18 to November 25 an increase of 985. This is attributed to the increasing severity of the weather, and is a fair indication of what may be expected for months to come. Next to food, the immediate necessity to be relieved was shelter.

It was decided to put in barracks the minimum number who could not otherwise be provided for, and to build

SMALL BUT COMFORTABLE HOUSES.

for the rest. The houses given were of two sizes; one of 20x16 feet for families of more than three persons, the other of 12x16 feet for families of three only. The floor joints are of 3x6-inch timber, covered with flooring of planed and matched boards, and battened on the outside. The inside walls are lined with thick felt paper, and each house has a double iron chimney, two panelled doors, three windows, and a partition, to be put up where the occupant pleases. The establishment is completed in a simple and sufficient way for comfortable living by the addition of a cooking stove and utensils, several chairs, a bedstead, bedding, and sufficient crockery for the use of the family. The total cost of the house when thus furnished is $124. 5,497 of these houses have been put up. Where circumstances justify it, the house and its furnishings are an outright gift. Where there is reason to believe that the applicant has means that will become available, he is requested to give an obligation to repay in one year, but without interest, three-fourths of the value advanced him. The

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD,

has been reduced to fixed rations issued weekly. At first bread was given instead of flour, as the people had few conveniences for cooking. Coffee or tea is given, as the applicant prefers, but tea, which is the cheapest, is mostly sought. The cost of the ordinary weekly ration for a family of five is $1.98, as shown by the following exhibit:

3 lbs. pork, at 5½c.	16½
6 lbs. beef at 5c	30
14 lbs. flour at 3c	42
1¼ peck potatoes at 20c.	25
¼lb. tea at 80c	20
1½ lbs. sugar at 11c	16½
1½ lbs. rice at 8c; or 3½ lbs beans at 3½c	12
1¼ lbs. soap at 7c	9
1½ lbs. dried apples at 8c.	12
3 lbs. fresh beef at 5c	15
Total	$1.98

To the cost of the weekly ration of food for a family of five should be added the allowance of one ton of coal a month, or a quarter of a ton a week. This brings the weekly cost of coal for the family at $1.12 1-2, which brings the cost of food and fuel to $3.10 1-2. The supply of coal is ample. Hospital accommodations and medical aid are provided for all the sick, and all who may die will be furnished a coffin and hearse to any of the cemeteries in the vicinity of the city. The sufferers were of all nationalities, and of the 18,478 families who needed succor, 1,965 only were of native birth.

A Joke on Henry Clay.

A correspondent of the Denver Tribune furnishes the following:

In the fall of 1843, Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, sent to Mr. Clay a demijohn of native wine. Mr. Longworth had imported the grape seed from wine-makers in Italy, and prided himself on having a splendid thing. It was a five gallon demijohn, the stopper covered with wax and stamped with the letter "L." There were six of us boys in the family, averaging some 16 or 17 years old. We used to study in the evening in our room; and would get the cellar key of Mrs. Clay, and bring up a pitcher of cider and a hat full of apples to help us along in our lessons. One night it was proposed we should taste of the Cincinnati wine. We found a corkscrew, and carried up a pitcher full. It was capital, and before many days we found the demijohn empty. We knew that Clay was liable to want it at any time, and it must be filled. On the following night we took a servant, who toted the big bottle on his head to a small store room, two and a half miles away, kept by a negro, where we had it filled with whisky at fifteen cents a gallon, which, with a quarter we gave the boy for helping us along, cost us a dollar. We had hard work getting this demijohn back to the house—it was not shaped right for easy carrying—but at length it was safe in the cellar. We had previously made some wax about the color of that which was on the stopper, and had carved a letter "L" out of a piece of bark. The bottle was duly sealed, stamped and deposited in its proper place. In 1844 the prospects were that Mr. Clay might be President, and he thought so himself. He gave a grand dinner, among his guests being John J. Crittenden and Tom Corwin. Every one was in the best of spirits, and after the ladies retired the merriment was even higher than before. We boys remained, never being excluded from his great dinners. As the party were about rising, said Clay: 'Gentlemen, I have some of the finest wine in the world, and the first native American ever manufactured; and there can be no more fitting opportunity for testing its merits than the present. John, do you know whereabouts in the cellar that bottle of wine is, which was sent from Cincinnati?" "Yes, sir," replied the servant. "Do you think, John, you can bring that demijohn here, under your arm, and not shake it up?" "Yes, sir." "Well, go." In a few minutes John came back with that big five gallon demijohn under his arm. "Now, John, set it down and take out the cork." The cork came out very easy—it had been out before. "Now, John, take that demijohn under your arm again and tilt out a little in all the glasses," while we looked on in woeful silence. "Now, gentlemen," continued Clay, "we will drink this standing, to the health of my friend Longworth, of Cincinnati. He raised the glass to his lips, stopped, and gave a look about the table. We six were just going out of the door in single file, just as fast as our legs could carry us. We heard the word "Boys," in the lion voice of Clay, but the remainder of the sentence was drowned in the shouts of of laughter from the guests.

VARIETIES.

JAMES FISK, Jr., at the time of his death, was in his thirty-eighth year. He was born April 1st, 1834.

THE Boston members of Council want badges and also desire to be constituted special policemen without pay.

"This is the Princess' birthday," were the first intelligent words spoken by the Prince of Wales after his long delirium.

WHAT kind of molasses is no molasses? —Why N. O. (New Orleans) molasses, of course.

LITTLE fish have a proper idea of business.—Not being able to do better they start on a small scale.

ONE of the neat political mottoes of the times is—"Officeholders to the rear; taxpayers to the front."

A NEW style of India shawl is called the "reversible," and can be worn in three different ways, and is of three different colors.

THERE is a young girl in Virginia who wears four bullets made into the form of a Maltese cross, which were extracted from the bodies of her father and brother who were killed in the siege of Richmond.

A VETERAN colored man of Mobile was married lately at the age of 83; and took occasion to remark during the ceremony that he had been married thirteen times already, but never got out a license before.

AT a wedding, in Rochester, recently a nice flowered cake was most horribly mutilated by an old gentleman who mistook it for a dish of mashed potatoes, and thrust a spoon into it with the remark, "I will next carve the potatoes.

A "RELIABLE gentleman" of California relates that he picked up two water-snakes which had partially swallowed each other. Each snake had commenced swallowing each other's tail, and they continued the operation until their heads met.

A PROPER vehicle—Tipsy customer: "A pint o' whisky, please shir." Publican, "Ye'll get nae mair whisky here, McTavish. Haven't I told you in plain English? D'ye want it in Latin or Greek?" Tipsy customer—"No, thank ye, shir; I want it in a bozzle."

THE New York Commercial Advertiser announces that the the three fond periods of life are: The first consciousness of love returned; the summer before marriage, when all the course is smooth, and next, the early months of the first baby, when a man feels a little queer, and the woman is perfectly self-possessed again.

AN Iowa gentleman, who was involved in domestic troubles, met with a genuine "Job's comforter" the other morning. Meeting an old friend, who was a widower, he related his troubles to him, and told him he expected to be broken up, as his wife had commenced suit against him for the sum of three thousand dollars alimony. "Well," says the widower. "I'll wait and see how she comes out, and if she succeeds I'll go for her."

THE New Bedford Mercury reports that there are persons in that city who make a practice of visiting stores, and whenever they find a muff lying on the counter, left there by some customer, take it and walk off, leaving an old one in exchange. A gentleman spoke the other day of eight or nine cases of this nature that had come to his knowledge. Ladies must watch their muffs when they go shopping.

ONE of the most remarkable Sunday-schools in the country is at Rahway, New Jersey. This school was founded in 1814, by the Quakers, not as a religious school, but as a secular one, after the order of Robert Rakes. The design was to gather up the poor children in the street and teach them to read. After a year or two it came into the hands of the church. It has had but three superintendents. The last one, who died the other day at the age of ninety, has been an elder and superintendent sixty-two years.

"Boss, that's a fine horse you have there; how much is he worth?"

"Three hundred and fifty dollars."

"Not so much as that?"

"Yes, every cent of it, and another fifty on top of it."

"Are you sure?"

"Yes, I'd swear to it."

"All right."

"What are you so inquisitive for?"

"Merely for assessing purposes. I am assessor of this ward, and only wanted to know at what you rated your nag.

IN a police case in New York, on Friday, a youth, about ten years of age, was placed on the stand to give his testimony. The lawyer, as usual, asked the boy if he knew the nature of an oath, and received an affirmative reply. When asked what they do to persons who swear to a lie, he replied' "They make policemen out of 'em."

A SENTIMENTAL youth, having seen a young damsel shedding tears over something in her lap, took the first opportunity to be introduced to her, and made no doubt that she was a congenial spirit. "What work was it that affected you so much the other morning? I saw you shed a great many tears. Was it Bulwer's last?" "I don't know what Bulwer's last is," returned she, "but I assure you I was doing a job which almost kills me. I was peeling onions.

THE Richmond Enquirer recently announced that "a builder of this city, who has been inconvenienced for the last eight or ten days by the weather in the erection of a house which he has contracted for, yesterday telegraphed to the Weather Bureau at Washington to know if the fine weather then existing was likely to continue throughout the week, and was answered, 'Yes go ahead.' The gentlemen has so much faith in his information that he has so made preparations to recommence his work to-day."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1872.

THE papers of Cincinnati charge the physicians of that city with disseminating small pox.

THE negroes in Chicot county, Ark., murdered, robbed, and outraged white people as long as they pleased, without any one to molest them or make them afraid.

DOES Governor GEARY expect to direct the attention of the Legislature from compelling EVANS to disgorge by placing such stress upon compulsory vaccination?

A TELEGRAM states that JESSE GRANT, recently stricken with paralysis, is "picking up." So has it been with ULYSSES for some time past, if he is not greatly belied.

PRESIDENT GRANT must be moving. Last week he was wining and dining in Philadelphia. Running the government don't appear to give him much concern.

PEOPLE accused of poisoning thei particular friends and brought to trial would do well to summon a number of first class Physicians. Their testimony would be so conflicting that no jury, having due regard to the benefit of the doubt theory, could convict.

MR. BERGH's raid upon the pigeon shooters of New York, has provoked the wrath of the upper ten sports. Mr. BERHG would command greater respect and exercise greater influence if he confined his attention to the horse. Anything else provokes ridicule and weakens interest in the movement.

THE fruits of carpet-bag government and negro equality are now being gathered in Louisiana. It is a sad picture and will add another to the many lessons taught during the past few years of Republican power, of the folly and wickedness of attempting to rule States by the use of the bayonet or by strangers in defiance of the wishes of the people.

COLFAX has been "prevailed" on. He announces authoritively that he will not "decline and fall off" the Vice Presidency. The comic part of the whole thing is that no one (except a few officeholders) ever asked COLFAX to decline or not to decline. He has been playing the part of comedian and audience both—making faces and applauding himself.

CONCERNING the troubles at New Orleans, the N. Y. *Evening Post* says: "The President should immediately wash his hands of all the disgrace attaching to the unlawful tricks already committed, and send honest and capable men to administer the government offices in New Orleans." Washing his hands of the disgrace would be impossible.

THE Democrats expect to gain Senators in Alabama, Arkansas, Lousiana, Georgia, Nevada, North Carolina and Oregon. If they gain all these, the new Senators will stand politically fourteen Republicans and ten Democrats. It is possible that a new election will bo held in North Carolina, if Mr. VANCE, whom the Senate refuses to admit, resigns his certificate, as the Democrats desire him to do.

GRANT's interference with the local affairs of the States is beginning to bear fruits in Louisiana, which is in a state but little short of revolution and anarchy. What the result will be it is hard to determine, although it is to be hoped that the eyes of the people will be opened to the intentions of President GRANT, which are nothing short of seizing the Presidency for a second term, whether the people will it or not.

A NEWLY invented ballot-box in use by the Radicals of Georgia, was recently discovered at Augusta in that State. It had two bottoms, one of mahogany, the other of pine. Neither was secured with nails or screws, the outer one being fastened with a little glue. The lock on the top of the box was no protection, as there was another entrance at the bottom. At the last election in Augusta, the Radical managers offered the Democrats the charge of the key before the counting, they keeping the box. The result can easily be imagined.

THE editor of the Williamsport *Standard* is very much for HANCOCK for President—he thinks he is just the man for the times. He has the right to this opinion and the expression of it, and furthermore we give him credit for being honest and sincere in his preference, but has it ever occurred to him that other folks might have a different opinion and be equally honest and sincere on this Presidential question? We have an idea that the men who prefer T. A. SCOTT, in this State, are not the natural born fools set down by the editor of the *Standard* as he may have occasion, to know from leading Democrats in his own county. As the friends of Mr. SCOTT have not attempted to advance his claims by abusing Mr. HANCOCK or his friends. We mildly hint to our Williamsport editor to do likewise if he is a friend of Gen. HANCOCK.

JAMES FISK, JR.

The shooting and killing of FISK, the Prince of Erie, causes a vast commotion throughout the entire country, and creates a very decided current of sympathy in his behalf in quarters where it was hardly to be expected. The true causes which led Mr. STOKES to take the life of Col. FISK does not seem to be very clear from present advices, but under the most favorable circumstances for Mr. STOKES, it was wholly unjustifiable, and, without any unnecessary parade or excitement, he should be tried by the courts and the law promptly and properly vindicated.

It matters not what Col. FISK's character may have been, no man had the right to murder him in cold blood, which seems to have been the case. Men's personal piques and grievances are not to be settled by the pistol and knife, and the bad character—whether real or alleged—of the assassin's victim, should not shield that assassin from the full penalty of the law—neither should the wealth or position of the murdered, subject the murderer to unusual or extraordinary punishment or trouble. The only question for the court is, has a crime been committed—and if so, what is the proper punishment?

The death of Col. FISK will cause but little short of a panic on Wall street today, if indeed a disastrous panic does not follow. Some of the greatest railroad interests in the country will be wholly convulsed, and the great Erie cases will assume an entirely different front. With all of his faults, Col. FISK had many generous traits of character, and the announcement of his death will startle the whole country. There are many thousands of prominent men whose death would have caused far less foreboding in financial circles, both at home and abroad. For full and complete particulars, we refer the reader to another column.

SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The Know Nothing organs throughout the country are loud against the proposed Sixteenth Amendment. They cannot overcome their hostility to our foreign born citizens, who are good enough to vote, and, when danger threatens, to fight and to die for their country, but they must not ask the same recognition as Sambo. So long as he votes the Republican ticket, the "Dutch and Irish" must take a back seat, but whenever the latter grow restive, whining appeals are heard to be loyal. The Sixteenth Amendment is a test question, and will open the eyes of the confiding foreign-born, hitherto sustaining the Know Nothing leaders. The *State Journal*, the organ of Governor GEARY of Harrisburg of course opposes it, and we give its weak remarks below:

UNNECESSARY AMENDMENT.

It is a transparent fact that the Democracy never attempt anything but with ulterior motives for partisan gain, and not with a frank purpose of serving a just principle involving the good of the country. In this spirit, the proposition to so amend the Constitution as to allow foreigners to become President of the United States, is now proposed. It is a piece of demagoguery—a little more of the legerdemain by which the leaders of that party hope to regain the power they have lost. There is no necessity for such a change of the Constitution at this time. It is not demanded as a means of strengtheng the Government. We do not require it as a defence against a domestic or foreign foe, and the same wisdom and forethought which suggested and shaped the clause of the Constitution making foreigners ineligible to the Presidency, exist now and will continue to exist while we have an existence as a nation. No man ever forgets his native land. If during the late war between France and Prussia, a native of either land had been President of the United States, the neutrality of our Government would have been destroyed. Were a foreign Irishman in the Presidential chair, how long would it be before Great Britain would be at war? The love of native land never dies out of the soul of a man with energy and ability enough to reach a position as exalted as that of the Presidency. Hence the wisdom of those who framed the Constitution, in debarring foreigners from occupying that station. No demagoguery can ever change this prudent guarding our country from entangling foreign alliance and antagonism. The suggestion to make such a change is a hollow bid for the foreign vote in the Presidential election of this year, and must be met by the Republican party with the same fairness with which it confronted the intrigue to divide the country and impair the vitality of the Government.

THE Governor of Maryland, if anything is long winded. His message set in agate type fills nine columns of the Baltimore *Gazette*. We intend to read it when we get time.

VICTORIA WOODHULL, in a recent lecture in Boston, stated distictly that she was a free lover, and said:

"I have an inalienable, constitutional and natural right to love whom I may, to love as long or as short a period as I can; to change that love every day if I please."

And she might have concluded: "If ever I cease to love." This being a matter of conscience with VICTORIA, there is no reason why she should not set up a new religion reversing BRIGHAM YOUNG's plan of marriage.

THE Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel* says: "The Radical party have made merchandise of amnesty. They have peddled it out to make proselytes for the party. General LONGSTREET and General CLINGMAN, and Governor HOLDEN are living monuments of Congressional clemency. What are the sins of VANCE and ROGERS that our amnesty mongers in Congress cannot forgive them? It is no free or representative government where the people are not allowed to choose their own representatives."

BISHOPS AND PRIESTS.

The case of the Rev. M. P. STACK against Bishop O'HARA of Scranton, is exciting attention throughout the country. We extract the following from the editorial columns of the New York *Tribune* in relation to it, which puts it very fairly:

The Right Rev. Bishop O'Hara, of the R. C. diocese of Scranton, dissatisfied with the administration of the affairs of the Church of the Annunciation in Williamsport, served upon the Rev. M. P. Stack, paster of that congregation, a summary order of removal, and forbade him *sub gravi* (that is to say, under penalty of grievious sin) to exercise priestly functions in Williamsport any longer. Mr. Stack thereupon appealed to the Court of Common Pleas, complaining that he was illegally deprived of his revenue, rights and perquisites, and obtained an injunction forbidding the bishop to remove him or to execute the threat of ecclesiastical punishment involved in the warning conveyed by his note. The case has been argued, and Judge Gamble of the Common Pleas of Lycoming county, Penn., has sustained the injunction in an elaborate opinion. An appeal will be taken to a higher court, and a discussion of considerable interest and importance may then be looked for. If the views of Judge Gamble should be sustained a serious change must be made in the relations which have heretofore subsisted between the bishops and the inferior clergy of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

The question involved in this case is simply whether a bishop may, of his arbitrary motion, and without formal accusation or trial, suspend, silence, or transfer any priest of his diocese. Judge Gamble holds that he may not. 1, because the canon law of the Church, which prescribes a certain canonical procedure to deprive a priest of his parish, is in force in the United States, and, 2, because the decrees of the Plenary Council of Baltimore, from which the bishop assumes to derive his arbitrary power, declare that when the reason for removal arises from any cause of evil report against the rector, thus involving his character or reputation, the bishop may not remove him without a judicial hearing. It is hardly necessary to say that the Catholic Church in the United States has not hitherto been governed according to Judge Gamble's interpretation of the law. Bishops, priests, and people, as well as the authorities at Rome, have concurred in regarding this as a missionary church to which the canons enforced elsewhere do not fully apply. The reasoning by which the court seems to have reached the conclusion that the ecclesiastical code sanctioned is universal in its application, does not strike us as satisfactory, and indeed Judge Gamble regrets that the matter was not more fully discussed. If it had been, we believe he would have learned that the canon law according to Roman Catholic theologians, is always modified by the established practice of each different country, and has never been in force in any part of the United States except Louisiana, which adopted the ecclesiastical law of France. The method of appointing pastors and organizing churches distinctly indicates that the missionary character still exists in the American church, and it is recognized unmistakably in the proceedings of the two plenary councils of Baltimore.

These councils are the chief authority for settling the discipline of the church in the United States, and it is from the 77th degree of the latter of them (1866) that Judge Gamble deduces the second ruling of his decision. He finds that although the council recognizes the power of the bishops to make removals at will, it also forbids them to remove a priest without trial, provided the removal be for crime (*causa criminalis*). The curious result would follow from this, if the ruling were sound, that a summary removal would be legal if there were no good cause for it, and illegal if it were provoked by gross maladministration or moral delinquency. But what is still more curious is that Judge Gamble has quoted a decree which has no existence. The 77th paragraph, or section, or whatever the proper name of it may be, of the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore, is not a decree at all. It is a mere line of advice. It suggests to the Bishops the propriety of giving an accused priest the benefit of a trial before removal, and points out how a court for such trials may be formed; but it makes no rule on that or any other subject, and leaves the Bishops free to act just as they please. And in another place the irresponsibility of the Bishops is recognized in the clearest manner.

It seems to be generally agreed that the present condition of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is anomalous in this regard, and ought not to continue; but we do not see how it is to be reformed by injunction, nor is it easy to understand how the Court of Common Pleas of Lycoming County, without arrogating one of the prerogatives of the papacy, can assume to reverse the sentence by which a Bishop forbids one of his inferior clergy to perform certain clerical functions. The prohibition is binding only upon the conscience of the Rev. Mr. Stack; and what has Judge Gamble to do with that? As for the priest, he went into the Church with his eyes wide open, and vowed obedience to his bishop, and if his bishop uses him unjustly he knows that his only appeal (from a Catholic point of view) is to the higher authorities of the Church, and not to the civil courts. It may be hard that he should submit to such a rule, but he took the obligation upon himself, and should not complain if it hurts him. Of course, if he chooses to cut loose from what he regards as a tyrannical church, he is at liberty to do so: but we have little sympathy for men who will stay in a society and refuse to obey its rules.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the New York *Sun* makes some further revelations as to the *modus operandi* of GRANT's Administration, which will be interesting to the public in general. The Secret Service Corruption Fund is alluded to as an abuse that ought at an early day to be discontinued. It has increased instead of decreasing since the war, and the odious spy system, which is only defensive on the plea of urgent military necessity, has grown and enlarged during these later years of peace, and is still in full operation. As an instance of its efficacy, it is related how a young, handsome and vivacious French woman won her way into the CATACAZY household. Gradually she was made a companion of, advised with, and entrusted with all either the house or Legation contained, confidential or otherwise. And now it turns out, or at least is charged by the CATACAZYS, that she was a spy of the State Department, insinuated into the confidence of these European diplomatists by BANCROFT DAVIS. It will be noticed, by the way, that the Russian Government continues to favor CATACAZY in a significant manner, and the general opinion is that he is sustained by the Czar in spite of the bitter attack of our Administration.

WHAT insolent and prying officials may do with a postal telegraph is suggestively told in a letter from London to the New York *Tribune*. The writer says:

It is a week or more since Mr. Scudamore stopped a telegraphic message sent to the *Daily News* by its Manchester correspondent. The *Daily News* promptly protested. Not one daily paper in London, the *Echo* excepted, supported that protest, or, so far as I know, referred to the outrage in any way. Nor does the case of the *Daily News* stand alone. He read a message sent to the *Standard*, and though he did not suppress it, forwarded with it a note saying its statements were grossly exaggerated, and that the publication of it would be prejudicial to the interest of the public. He did the same thing with a Glasgow message to the Manchester *Examiner*.

The Postoffice Department of which Mr. Scudamore is second Secretary, has neither dismissed him, nor repudiated his claim that he has a right to read and stop telegrams. Not a word has been said about it officially. Nobody knows to-day whether a message which he is obliged to trust to the telegraph is safe from the prying eye and grasping hand of Mr. Scudamore. He may read it or he may not. If he reads it he may send it on immediately to its destination, or he may delay it twenty-four hours, or he may suppress it altogether. If he allows it to go, it is a favor, if he stops it, the stoppage is an act of official discretion, and I don't suppose we should ever get back the shilling we paid for trying to send it. Englishmen grumble, but stand it.

WHEN the celebrated Prince TALLEYRAND died, in 1838, in France, he left his memoirs, written by himself, with the injunction that they should not be published for fifty years after his death, which will be in 1888. One of his literary executors, who has looked through them, has found a paragraph which shows the sagacity of the old statesman in regard to the coming events of the future. Only think, these lines were penned twenty-eight years before Sadowa:

"'There ought to be no illusion,' are the words of the celebrated Prince, 'as to the balance established at the Congress of Vienna, which can not be eternal. It must go sooner or later, but it promises us some years of peace. What threatens to break it at a more or less distant date are the aspirations which are becoming universal in Germany. The necessity of defense and a common danger have prepared minds for German unity. The idea will go on developing; and some day one of the great powers which belong to the confederation will desire to realize the unity for its own profit. Austria is not to be feared. Being composed of pieces and bits, and having no unity of her own, she can not think of expecting it beyond her frontiers. It is Prussia that should be watched. It is she who will try the experiment, and if she succeeds, then all the conditions of the balance of power will be changed, and it will be necessary to seek new bases and a new organization for Europe.'"

THERE is one seat in the House of Representatives, says the N. Y. *Evening Post*, which the Election Committee ought in equity, if not in law, to declare vacant. Mr. ROBERT C. DELARGE, who disgraces the colored people by pretending to represent them, now occupies the seat for the Second District of South Carolina. A more disgraceful election probably was never held in South Carolina than that in the Second District last fall. It would have done justice to the palmiest days of Tammany. No just man doubts that DELARGE was defeated by a large majority, and that he was counted in by fraud. The inspectors who gave him the certificate are in prison for having made false returns. DE LARGE seems to be a man without character, for he even refuses to pay the expenses of the attorney who has conducted his defense in the contest for the seat, and he has no claims upon the honest people of his district. The man who wants his seat is Mr. C. C. BOWEN, whose claims ought to be rejected because he has been convicted of a felony, and is a political gambler.

THE number of persons who perished in the Chicago fire is estimated to have been at least five hundred. Over one hundred bodies have been recovered nearly all of which have been identified, and the work of clearing away the ruins is still far from completion. In the swift rush of the flames hundreds of people were unquestionably consumed so completely as not to leave even a vestige of bone, or even ashes to tell their fate. Letters of inquiry for missing friends are pouring into the city from all quarters, and the publication of these has been the means of tracing many who were supposed to be lost. The Chicago *Times* publishes a list of those known to be missing, and says the sad probability is that the death list will considerably exceed five hundred.

IT is again agitated among the people of the northern peninsula of Michigan to separate themselves from that State, and to organize, under a territorial form of government, intending afterward to apply for admission into the Union as the State of Superior. It is urged that the natural division of the State by Lake Huron is a bar to any intimate relations between the two peninsulas and that to all intents and purposes the northern peninsula is but a dependent province of the lower. It is proposed to petition Congress this winter to form a territorial government for the people of the upper peninsula, and to make the question of separation an issue in the next legislative canvass.

THE Savannah *News* exposes the Radical mode of engineering elections in Florida. Previous to the Tallahassee city election on the 19th, a number of Democratic voters was summoned to Jacksonville to testify before the grand jury, and were detained until after the election. The mileage of three hundred and twenty miles and the *per diem* make a very snug bill to be paid by the tax-payers for this little Radical game.

THE Treasury Department has issued a circular directed to customs officers and officers of the steamboat inspection service allowing towing-boats and steamboats, used exclusively in transporting freight upon the Mississippi or its tributaries, to carry a standard pressure upon their boilers of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch, instead of one hundred and ten pounds, the limit heretofore allowed.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* in reviewing Governor GEARY's message in regard to EVANS says:

The people of Pennsylvania want to know the truth about this case. It is an extremely plain one. By some hocus pocus, large claims of Pennsylvania, practically adjusted years ago, under Governor Curtin and State Treasurer Moore, were arrested in the Treasury Department at Washington, just before their final settlement. There they hung, a ripe plum, waiting for some passing hand to gather it. Let the Legislature take the case up, just there. And let there be an impartial honest, fearless probing of the scandal which followed. Let the people know these things.

First. Why and by whom were the war claims of Pennsylvania stopped in the course of their adjustment by Major McMichael, acting for Governor Curtin?

Second. Who invented and engineered the Evans agency?

Third. What means did Evans use in Washington to obtain his so-called "settlement" of these claims?

Fourth. Why did Governor Geary exact from him a bond in the small amount of ten thousand dollars, when he now confesses that he was at least expected to collect "a few hundred thousand dollars?"

Fifth—What did Mr. Evans do with this Three Hundred Thousand Dollars? This is, after all, one of the most interesting inquiries which the Legislature can make. Who divided this large sum of money? There is satisfactory evidence that Mr. Evans got but a very moderate portion of the spoils. Were went the lion's share? We have heard of a letter from one of the partners to another, complaining that a prominent official in this State had got "more than his share." But the public demand is for explicit facts. Every dollar of this ill-gotten booty, if it cannot be recovered should at least be accounted for. And when this is truthfully done, the people of Pennsylvania shall judge between the press and the Governor of the State, and say which has been most faithful to the honor and the interests of the Commonwealth.

THE Bank of North America, Philadelphia, has just been swindled to the time of over twelve thousand dollars, by means of altered certificates. The *Ledger* says:

On the 22d of November last, a certificate of that date, No. 551, was issued by the bank in favor of John R. Miller for $100, and on December 7th last, another certificate, No. 556, for a like amount, was issued in favor of Frank Wilson. These certificates were altered by the application of chemicals, and the former made to read in favor of John Newman for $6500, and the other in favor of James Cooper for $6400. By means of forged letters of advice, written on paper with the printed heading of the bank, the above amounts were obtained for the certificates—one in Cincinnati and the other in Chicago. These certificates, in the course of business, were a few days ago returned through other of our city banks to the Bank of North America for payment, and what is the most singular part of the whole business, they were paid, notwithstanding that bank is noted of all others for its checks and guards against such matters. The paying teller and his assistant and the book-keeper, all three, usually esteemed careful men, passed the fraudulent paper unquestioned. It was only when the transaction came under the notice of the cashier that the fraud was discovered. Another certificate of deposit. No. 555, to Frank Wilson, the same party above named, for $100, was issued at the same time, and is still out, and may probably be presented in some other direction for negotiation. If so, whoever presents it should be arrested and notice given to the Bank of North America. It seems almost impossible to head off those rascals who operate by removing through the use of chemicals the filling up of certificates of deposits and of checks.

IN connection with GREELEY's testimony concerning the Custom House frauds, the following appears in the *Tribune*:

The secrets of the General Order system are destined to come out, and it is better to have them exposed by this Committee than elicited by the opposition from anybody's cast-off mistresses. *The merchants of New York have a long story of injustice and exactions to tell*, and it is better for them to tell it to an investigating committee of reformers than to Democrats, who would use it with terrible effect in the Presidential campaign. *The air is full of rumors of the complicity of some of Grant's nearest friends in the wrongs which have oppressed the commerce of this port*; and if there is to be an exposure, it ought, for the President's sake, to come from our side; if the rumors are slanderous, let us have the credit of dispelling them.

HOW well the South might point to the recent unspeakably horrible tragedy at Rochester in extenuation of the severities of lynch law, or Ku Klux law; or any other law that avenged similar outrages in their comparatively unprotected communities. Rochester is the centre of the old abolition spirit, the home of the great apostle of the black man, FRED. DOUGLASS; but his teachings do not seem to have made much impression upon the "Dandy Jims" of his race like the miscreant HOWARD.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE Democracy of Greene county have appointed W. T. H. PAULEY, Esq., Senatorial and R. A. M'CONNELL, Esq., Representative delegates to the next State Convention, and instructed for ROBERT M. GIBSON, Esq., of this county, for Governor. At the same meeting CHARLES A. BLACK, J. A. E. BUCHANAN, and J. G. RITCHEY, Esq., were appointed to confer with a like number of gentlemen from Fayette county to settle all matters relating to the Senatorial district.

IN regard to street processions, Governor HOFFMAN suggests that whatever laws the Legislature may pass on the subject "should secure all privileges to all men of whatever religion, of whatever politics, of whatever race, color or creed." This is the fair thing, from curb to curb.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE report of the Joint Committee on Southern Outrages will be presented to Congress next week. The Democratic members of the Committee are preparing a minority report.

THE Manhattan Insurance Company of New York rendered insolvent by the Chicago Fire makes the following exhibit at the hands of the receiver.

Money received to December 31, 1871....	$125,859.37
Cash assets in bonds, &c................	1,262,221.68
Cash on hand...........................	117,7 2 31

AND now Chicago gives a growl at her gas company. The *Republican* says:

By threatening a vigorous opposition, the people of Detroit induced their gas companies to lower the price of gas to two dollars and seventy-five cents the thousand feet. The experiment is surely worth trying here where the gas is the dearest and worst of any furnished in the United States.

THERE is no reason to apprehend war with Spain. Several newspapers try to make the situation look threatening; but as neither nation nor Government, here or in Spain, desires war, and as both sides continue to negotiate quietly, in the full belief that all difficulties can be settled peacefully, alarms on this subject may safely be regarded, for the present, as unfounded.

THE Democracy of Montgomery county met in convention at Norristown and elected HENRY M. STEWART, Senatorial and CHARLES EARNEST and JOHN Y. FRITZ, Representative delegates to the State Convention. No instructions were given, but it is understood, however, they will support Gen. CASS for Governor.

MR. JOSEPH GILLOTT, whose death has been announced by cable, commenced the manufacture of pens in 1822, and introduced great improvements in the steel pen, making it of thinner and more elastic steel, and of higher finish and temper than it had previously been made. Mr. GILLOTT was immensely rich.

WACHTEL, at Philadelphia in the "Postiiion" is drawing immense houses at the Academy. On Friday evening the receipts were $7,800.

A Prosperous Brother-in-Law.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

In the President's message, there was reference to the undue moieties taken by collectors, surveyors, and naval officers at the great ports; and these were pronounced by the President to be a crying evil, worthy of the consideration of Congress. Congress will have a chance directly to look into an affair of Casey, the President's brother-in-law, who is Collector of New Orleans. In the great sugar seizure, amounting to $148,000, which he made about the middle of last June, and which has already netted him $19,000, he undoubtedly played a double part. A letter of his on file here in the Department, says that he observed that the sugars involved in the seizure were marked to the lowest grade, whereas they were of the best, and were put down lighter than they really were in weight. Casey goes on to say that he resolved not to seize at the time of the discovery, because he would watch the firm and involve them still more. He did not therefore make the seizure until June, and when one of his deputies called his attention to the frauds, he affected not to know anything about them.

A resolution will be introduced into the Senate at an early day about this matter, and the documents placed before the people. Casey is getting rich in his position at New Orleans on these seizures.

Speaker Brodhead.

The Democratic members of the Senate surprised their opponents by voluntarily declining to take advantage of the death of Senator Connell, which left the Senate a tie. Had the Radicals found themselves in a similar position they would doubtless have acted differently. The Democratic Senators magnanimously refused to use the advantage which death had given them for the purpose of forcing a division of the offices. The prompt issuing of a writ for an election in the Fourth District by Speaker Broadhead has been hailed by the Republican newspapers of the State as a very honorable and generous action. They have taken occasion to speak of Mr. Brodhead in the most flattering terms. In deciding upon the the course to be pursued by them the Democratic Senators were actuated by principle and a sense of duty, and did not allow themselves to be controlled by partisan feeling and a desire to seize upon the spoils. It is not strange that such action should excite the wonder of the Republican press of Pennsylvania.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Loyal Newspaper Enterprise.

We notice that papers which are in sympathy with the political persecution now enforced against the plundered people of South Carolina take occasion to commend the "enterprise" of a newspaper maintained by the larcenous State Government at Columbia in printing phonographic reports of the political trials. This is a sort of enterprise which will be understood when taken in connection with the fact that this newspaper, and two or three others of its kind, have drawn from the State treasury $204,000 of the people's money. Mr. Tweed's ring subsidized "organs" of the same kind and for the same purpose. When the supply of stolen money was stopped their publication stopped likewise. One of these South Carolina sheets quarreled with "Boss" Scott, and stopped within a month. The parallel is complete. "It may be doubted," says a sympathizing paper, "whether any journal in the South ever before undertook an enterprise involving such an outlay of capital" as printing the political trials. It does seem doubly hard on the people of South Carolina that they are to be robbed for the expense of giving the story to the world.—*Balt. Sun.*

Good Advice.

President Porter, of Yale College, gave the following advice to the students of that institution the other day: "Young men, you are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star self-reliance, faith, honesty, and industry. Inscribe on your banner, 'Luck is a fool, pluck is a hero.' Don't take too much advice—keep at your helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Don't practice too much humanity. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Assume your own position. Put potatoes in your cart, over a rough road, and small ones go to the bottom. Rise above the envious and jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. Don't drink. Don't chew. Don't smoke. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read novels. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money, and do good with it. Love your God and fellow man. Love truth and virtue. Love your country and obey its laws.

WHAT LIES OVER THE HILL.

"Traveler, what lies over the hill?
Traveler, tell to me,
I'm only a child—from the window-sill
Over I cannot see?"

"Child, there's a valley over there,
Pretty and woody and shy;
And a little brook that says, 'Take care
Or I'll drown you by-and-by.'"

"And what comes next?" "A little town;
And a towering hill again;
More hills and valleys, up and down,
And a river now and then."

"And what comes next?" "A lonely moor,
Without a beaten way;
And gray clouds sailing slow, before
A wind that will not stay."

"And then?" "Dark rocks and yellow sand,
And a moaning sea beside."
"And then?" "More sea, more sea, more land,
And rivers deep and wide."

"And then?" "Oh rock and mountain and vale,"
Rivers and field and men!
Over and over—a weary tale—
And round to your home again!

"Is that the end? It is weary at best."
"No, child, it is not the end,
On summer eves away in the West,
You will see a stair ascend.

"Built of colors, of lovely stones—
A stair up into the sky;
Where no one is weary, and no one moans,
Or wants to be laid by.

"I will go, but the steps are very steep:
If you would climb up there,
You must lie at the foot, as still as sleep,
And be a step of the stair.

"For others to put their foot on you,
To reach the stones high piled;
Till Jesus comes and takes you too,
And leads you up, my child?"

A JERSEY LAURA FAIR.

Mrs. Commodore Chauncey Attempts the Assassination of Her Fiancee—She is Detected and Arrested.

Mrs. Commodore Chauncey, the lady who shot Daniel Snowhill at a wedding in Spottswood, N. J., is under arrest at her residence near the scene of the tragedy. She cannot be removed to the jail at New Brunswick, so serious were the injuries which she received at the time of her attempt upon Snowhill's life. Physical prostration, after the excitement of the attack and the fight, has also done much to reduce her strength, so that it is scarcely likely that she will be well enough to be removed to the jail for some days or weeks to come. The officers of the law keep a strict watch over her residence, however, and it is not likely that she will escape, even if, as it is expected, her prostration is partly sham. Her disguise and the remarkable boldness with which she carried out her murderous purpose on Thursday night have prepared her custodians for any exercise of ingenuity on her part to escape from the clutches of the law. It is said by her friends, however, that she is

PREPARED TO MEET A TRIAL

and to justify her conduct, and it is alleged that her previous high reputation will aid her in clearing herself even if, as is expected, Snowhill should die. Mrs. Chauncey, it may be imagined, is overcome with grief and the rage of disappointment at being detected in the crime upon which she had so long meditated. The perfection of her disguise and the celerity with which she left the scene of the tragedy in the excitement attendant upon the shooting, would probably have prevented suspicion from resting upon her but for the fact, reported by one of her servants, that she was absent from the house at the very time when the shooting occurred. It was then remembered that she had once or twice used expressions in regard to Snowhill that boded no good for him, and the intimacy which was suspected to have existed between them was at once recognized as the probable cause of her attempt upon his life.

Snowhill lies at the house in which he was visiting in a very

CRITICAL CONDITION,

and it is not thought probable that he can recover. The bullet, which lodged near his heart, has not been extracted.

Mrs. Chauncey's injuries result from a blow which Snowhill struck when she first fired at him. Dressed in male attire, Snowhill thought her a man, and put himself upon the offensive as soon as he discovered that his assailant was armed.

The prisoner is a handsome widow of 34, with black eyes and dark hair, and appears to be a woman with whom it would not be wise to trifle. How intimate her acquaintance with Snowhill was the neighbors do not say, for it appears to have been kept secret. It is stated, however, that there was an engagement of marriage between them, the breaking off of which was the cause of Mrs. Chauncey's rage

There is much excitement in the community over the strange and unprecedented affair, and although a general horror is felt at the cold-blooded atrocity with which the woman sought Snowhill's life, she has her friends who are eager in her defence. It is said by these that there was no quarrel between them—no engagement or intimacy of any kind whatever—and that Mrs. Chauncey went in men's clothes, with other female company, for a "lark," and that she shot Snowhill in her fright after the latter had struck her.

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The Constellations Photographed.

Dr. B. A. Gould, by the liberality of his own family and that of his wife, has been enabled, says the Boston Advertiser, to avail himself of the invention of Lewis M. Rutherford to obtain photographs of the principal constellations in the southern heavens. Professor Pierce, in a letter to the Hon. Josiah Quincy thus testifies to the importance of this invention:

"This addition to astronomical research is unsurpassed by any step of the kind that has ever been taken. The photographs afford just as good an opportunity for new and original investigation of the relative position of the near stars as would be derived from the stars themselves, as seen through the most powerful telescopes. They are indisputable facts; unbiassed by personal defects of observation, and which convey to all future time the actual places of the stars when the photographs were taken."

D. Sellack, P. D., a scientific photographer, after passing some weeks in the observatory of Mr. Rutherford, has sailed for Buenos Ayres with all the apparatus for obtaining these photographs. Seventeen maps of the southern heavens have been drawn by Dr. Gould and his four assistants, and they have labored assiduously in making the calculations requisite to estimate the magnitude and find the position of each star. The brilliant clearness of the sky has enabled them to find many more than were previously known. Argelander writes that "no work could, be more important."

When an American astronomer, aided by an American inventor, can obtain exact photographs of the great southern constellation, a most valuable addition will be made to astronomical science, of which Americans may be justly proud.

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A BOSTON letter-carrier received as a Christmas present a purse of one hundred and fifty dollars, contributed by the ladies on his route.

Recollections of Jenny Lind.

[Hans Christian Anderson's "Story of My Life."]

Jenny Lind made her first appearance in Copenhagen as Alice, in "Robert le Diable." It was like a new revelation in the realms of art; the youthfully fresh voice forced itself into every heart; here reigned truth and nature; everything was full of meaning and intelligence. Jenny Lind was the first singer to whom the Danish students gave a serenade; torches blazed around the hospitable villa where the serenade was given; she expressed her thanks by again singing some Swedish songs, and I then saw her hasten into the darkest corner and weep for emotion.

"Yes, yes," said she, "I will exert myself; I will endeavor; I will be better qualified than I am when I again come to Copenhagen.'.

On the stage she was the great artist who rose above all those around her: at home, in her own chamber, a sensitive young girl, with all the humility and piety of a child.

"There will not in a whole century," said Mendelssohn, speaking to me of Jenny Lind, "be born another being so gifted as she;" and his words expressed my conviction.

A noble, pious disposition like hers cannot be spoiled by homage. On one occasion only did I hear her express her joy in her talent, and her self-consciousness. It was during her last residence in Copenhagen. Almost every evening she appeared either in the opera or at concerts; every hour was in requisition. She heard of a society, the object of which was to assist unfortunate children, and to take them out of the hands of their parents, by whom they were misused, and compelled either to beg or steal, and to place them in other and better circumstances. Benevolent people subscribed annually a small sum each for their support; nevertheless the means for this excellent purpose were small.

"But have I not still a disengaged evening?" said she; "let me give a night's performance for the benefit of these poor children; but we will have double prices!"

Such a performance was given, and returned large proceeds. When she was informed of this, and that by this means a number of poor children would be benefitted for several years, her countenance beamed, and the tears filled her eyes.

"Is it not beautiful," said she, "that I can sing so?"

Through her I first became sensible of the holiness there is in art; through her I learned that one must forget one's self in the service of the Supreme. No books, no men, have had a better or more ennobling influence upon me as the poet than Jenny Lind.

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The Market Value of Song.

JENNY LIND—NILSSON—WACHTEL.

We have received the following letter:

To the Editors of the N. Y. Evening Post:

In your paper of Thursday I find the following paragraph:

"Mr. Carl Rosa publishes the following note: 'I see it is said that the greatest pay ever received by a singer was $22,000 paid to Nilsson for twenty nights of opera in New York. I have paid Wachtel $30,000 for the same period in a New York engagement.'"

I respectfully refer the managers of the above singers to the history of my life, published by the American News Company, wherein seventy-five pages are devoted to the Jenny Lind enterprise in America. It is there shown that I paid the Swedish Nightingale $208,675 for ninety-five concerts, which gives an average of $2,196 per concert, or $43,920 for twenty nights. I also paid all the expenses of Miss Lind, her companion and servants from England, and all their hotel and traveling expenses up to the last concert, besides furnishing her always with a private coach and horses.

Truly yours, P. T. BARNUM,
438 Fifth avenue, December 29, 1871.

We may add that Mr. Barnum received for the ninety-five concerts given by Jenny Lind, $712,161 34, an average of $7,496 43 for each concert. The largest receipts for ten nights were respectively, $17,864, $16,479, $16,028, $14,266, $14,203, $12 599, $12,385. $12,519, $12,174, and $11,848; total for ten evenings, $140,365. This occurred in 1851, when one thousand dollars were certainly a larger part of the wealth of the community, or of a concert audience than twice that amount would be now.

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Profligacy in the British Peerage.

It is inconceivable that in the present condition of political affairs in England, when the abolition of the House of Lords is seriously discussed and the very continuance of the monarchy is in danger, the aristocracy should still present instances of wasteful folly as well calculated to disgust the people as the worst excesses of the French *noblesse* before 1789. What a weapon in the hands of Sir Charles Dilke, for example, is the conduct of Lord Courtenay, the eldest son and heir to the title of the Earl of Devon! Lord Courtenay has recently gone into the Bankruptcy Court with debts amounting to the astounding sum of £824,366, or more than four millions of dollars! This criminal prodigality was not the result of youthful madness, like that of the late Marquis of Hastings or the present Duke of Hamilton, who squandered vast fortunes in a few months of fast life; it was the culmination of years of ruinous extravagance, for Lord Courtenay is thirty-five, and has been mounting up to this height of infamy ever since his coming of age. With recent warnings beyond number of the end of such a course, with Odger and Beales haranguing the people against a privileged class, the younger representatives of the peerage ought certainly to keep out of the Bankruptcy Court and be on their good behavior; yet their follies are such as to bring on the very trite aphorism, the origin of which has not yet been traced, that the gods first deprive of reason those whom they wish to destroy.—N. Y. Post.

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Great Bee Fight.

Captain Brown, of this city, recently robbed three hives, and Dr. West, a neighbor, four. The bees, thus deprived of the fruits of their labor, became furious, and uniting, making an army of seven hives, they invaded the premises of Mr. Horace Bledsoe and made a fierce attack on five of his hives. Bledsoe's bees were taken by surprise, and, although outnumbered, fought for their homes with desperation. The battle lasted for several hours, and four of Bledsoe's hives were literally destroyed. The invaders were finally repulsed, after being almost annihilated. The ground for yards around was black with dead bees. Mr. Bledsoe, although a serious loser, buried the dead warriors with the honors of war. Few of the invaders survived the battle, and out of five of the defending hives four were destroyed. It was the bloodiest bee battle on record, and deserves to be handed down to posterity.—Jackson (Tenn.) Whig.

"ONLY PLAYING."

A little old woman before me
Went slowly down the street,
Walking as if aweary
Were her feeble, tottering feet.

From under her old poke-bonnet,
I caught a gleam of snow;
And her waving cap-string floated
Like a pennon to and fro.

In the folds of her rusty mantle,
Sudden her footstep caught;
And I sprang to keep her from falling,
With a touch as quick as thought.

When under the old poke-bonnet
I saw a winsome face,
Framed with the flaxen ringlets
Of my wee daughter, Grace.

Mantle and cap together
Dropped off at my very feet,
And there stood the little fairy,
Beautiful, flushing, sweet.

Will it be like this I wonder,
When at last we come to stand
On the golden, ringing pavement
Of the blessed, heavenly land?

Losing the rusty garments
We wore in the years of time,
Will our better selves spring backward,
Serene in a youth sublime.

Instead of the shape that hid us,
And made us old and gray,
Shall we get our child hearts back again,
With a brightness that shall stay?

I thought—but my little daughter
Slipped her dimpled hand in mine;
"I was only playing," she whispered,
"That I was ninety-nine.

EIGHT YEARS OF TORTURE.

The Suicide of Young Ripley, the Bank Clerk, No Longer a Mystery.

A few days since one of the prominent clerks of the Bank of New York shot himself, and all were astonished to learn that his accounts were correct, his prospects of the brightest, his associations of the most pleasant character, and everything connected with his life, apparently conducive of pleasure and happiness. Why, then, did he commit suicide? The only reason given at the inquest was that he had been suffering from neuralgia of the brain, the pain of which it was supposed became so intense that he was driven to momentary insanity and during the frenzy he sought relief in death. To his fellow clerks Rufus Ripley left a letter of farewell, not written in accordance with the traits of character for which he was generally beloved, but in a strain of flippancy that belied his whole life. It was a mystery to them, and to all who had known Ripley while living. Now the matter is fully explained, and it is shown that the young man had long contemplated the act which led to his death. His family physician—Dr. E. S. Bunker, residing at 280 Henry street, Brooklyn—has made an autopsy of the brain of Ripley, and from this scientific examination has ascertained the fact that for years the young man has been a sufferer from a cause both singular and terrible. He has shown that during the last eight years of young Ripley's existence he has been struggling to overcome the effects of one of the most acute maladies—if such it may be called—that has yet to come to the knowledge of the medical world. During the time Ripley has been subject to periodical fits of headache that has oftentimes completely prostrated him and rendered him unfit for business, driving him to distraction. These fits would come upon him at all times, and until now have never been satisfactorily explained From the autopsy made it is shown that for eight years sharp needle-like growths of bone have been forcing their way from his skull into the brain, until at last they had penetrated so far that their presence became unendurable, and the unfortunate sought his only relief. That this act was premeditated is proven by the fact that Ripley had been engaged for days in writing a letter to his brother, portions of which would be indited between the periods of pain, and it is now felt that he was cognizant that his was an affliction beyond the reach of human medical science. The following is an extract from the memorandom made by Dr. Banker:

NO. 31 ORMOND PLACE, Brooklyn, December 31, 1871—9 A. M.—Made an autopsy on the brain of Mr. Rufus Ripley, aged 24½ years, shot through the heart on Thursday, December 28, 1871. Assisted by Mr. T. Kenrick, student of medicine. Present—Professor S. G. Armor, M. D. Professor A. J. C. Skene, M. D. Professor A. B Crosby, M. D., and George M. Beard, M. D. The brain was large, firm and exquisitely organized, the convolutions both of cerebrum and cerebellum being extraordinarily fine, with remarkably deep sulci. It presented no abnormal appearances, except some slight inflammatory adhesions on the upper surfaces of the anterior and middle lobes, on each side of the superior longitudinal sinus. The cranial bones presented a remarkable appearance, being deeply furrowed by sulci corresponding to the convolutions of the cerebrum, especially the anterior lobes on each side. Several conical spiculæ of bone projected into the cerebral sulci, a quarter of an inch or more. These terminated in exceedingly sharp, needle-like points, from one of which I received a severe "post-mortem wound" on the finger. During the last eight years of his life, Mr. Ripley suffered from persistent, incorrigible pain in the head, on which no therapeutic agencies—not even the strongest electric current—would produce the slightest impression. In other respects he was a healthy man, finely developed, regular and correct in his habits, and without constitutional taint. His case is not without precedent; but such lessons, are, happily, unfrequent.

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Don't Know Adam.

As Artemus Ward was once travelling in the cars, dreading to be bored, and feeling miserable, a man approached him, sat down and said:

"Did you hear the last thing on Horace Greeley?"

"Greeley? Greeley?" said Artemus. Horace Greeley? Who is?"

The man was quiet about five minutes. Pretty soon he said:

"George Francis Train is kicking up a good deal of a row over in England, do you think they will put him in a bastile?"

"Train? Train? George Francis Train?" said Artemus, solemnly. "I never heard of him."

This ignorance kept the man quiet of fifteen minutes; then he said:

"What do you think about General Grant's chances for the Presidency? Do you think they will run him?"

"Grant? Grant? hang it, man," said Artemus, "you appear to know more strangers than any man I ever saw."

The man was furious; he walked up the car, but at last came back and said:

"You confounded ignoramus, did you ever hear of Adam?"

Artemus looked up and said: "What was his other name?"

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"AH!" mused Smith, as he contemplated his extensive collection of New Year's bills, "how true it is that in the midst of life we are in debt."

Up in a Balloon.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

The annals of the æronaut seldom contain an incident of more dramatic interest than that connected with a balloon ascension at Oakland, August, 29, 1853. An eye witness states that after the balloon was charged to a certain extent with gas, Mr. Kelley, the æronaut motioned the basket and attempted to rise, but was only lifted a few feet. Several bags of ballast were then thrown out, and he rose again and kept over the surface of the ground. The basket first struck against the fence, but clearing that the balloon came in collision with a tree, the basket swinging under the branches and on the rebound precipitating Mr. Kelley headforemost to the earth. Several men who were near caught the airy machine by the lines and held them down. Finding that it would not rise Kelley detached the basket and placed a board across the hoop that was located between the gas receptacle and the basket to keep the lines apart. At this moment, a lad named Gates, well known in San Francisco as a match and orange vender, ran up, and dropping his basket said he would mount. He was immediately lifted into the hoop, and had hardly time to raise the lines when a gust of wind came along and in an instant the balloon became unmanageable, and went off. The lad was seated with one leg outside of the hoop and one inside.

He had only risen a few feet, when the hoop canted, (the side opposite to that on which he was seated flying up to his shoulder) and the board dropped out and slipped to the ground. The unfortunate little fellow went off in this dangling condition, with his hands above his head holding on to the lines, and his legs swinging down, on each side of the hoop. In his fright he called out to those below to rescue him; but it was of no use, he was beyond the reach of assistance, and the balloon was rapidly rising. People shouted to him to pull the valve and let the gas escape, but his confusion was such that he doubtless did not hear, or did not understand the purport of what was said. The balloon took a northeasterly direction, and rose rapidly for a long time. A number of horsemen dashed over the hills, in the direction of the unfortunate adventurer with the intention of making every possible effort to avert a calamity when the balloon should descend. He was watched until the balloon appeared but a speck, and when last distinguished was holding on in the same perilous position. The string for opening the valve and allowing the gas to escape had been broken in the melee and the boy was at the mercy of circumstances, over which he had no control. It was an awful moment, but a scene of sublime grandeur. There was a little boy suspended in mid-heaven, with nothing but a board four inches in width to sit on and a string to hold to. As he found himself going he yelled to his partner, "Jim, take care of my oranges!" But little did any one who saw that spectacle believed that he would have any further use for oranges. Up, up, up, higher and higher, and higher did he ascend, gradually floating oceanward, until he hovered, a mere speck, over the city of San Francisco, when all at once a counter current of air struck him, and rapidly carried him over the Contra Costra range of mountains. He kept ascending higher and higher until finally lost to view. We watched him in the most breathless state of suspense that ever mortal experienced—expecting every minute to see him tumble to the earth, for no one supposed that he could long retain his seat on the narrow board, to say nothing of the benumbing effect of the cold upon him. There was a bitter feeling toward the owner of the balloon for his carelessness, and there was not wanting those who freely canvassed the idea of lynching him.

But when the Sacramento steamer came in the following evening, to the amazement of everybody in San Francisco, the orange boy was on it. The balloon took a course over Martinez, crossed the bay or straits, and finally came down in Suisun Valley, when he went to a farmhouse and remained over night, and on the following day footed it to Benicia and took passage on the steamer en route for San Francisco. His account of the voyage was more than thrilling—it was horrifying. He says that after tying the board on which he sat to the rope, he actually climbed to the rope of the balloon, a distance of ten or twelve feet, and with his knife punctured it in the hope that the gas would escape and so descend to the earth. But of course he could only puncture it at the bottom where the gas could not escape. He said the view as he passed over the mountains was grand beyond description. San Francisco, Suisun, Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton, San Jose, and in fact all the towns within hundreds of miles looked as if they were huddled together beneath him. He said: "As I was passing over Martinez I took an orange out of my pocket and dropped it, but didn't stop to see whether they got it or not." Had the balloon descended a little sooner he would have been drowned in the straits.

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Photographing the Bottom of the Sea

M. Joselly, an Italian photographer, has hit upon a new branch of photography. By means of a diving bell (and no doubt, electricity, magnetism, oxy-hydrogen, or other powerful illumination, we would say) this innovator has succeeded in obtaining submarine views. The idea is said to be quite practical, several experiments made on the Italian coasts having been attended with a perfect success. The most fantastic images have been obtained, showing the vegetations and zoophytes of the sea's bottom, which according to spheric trigonometry, occupies five-eights of our globe, thus affording a valuable auxiliary to students. M Joselly intends to send sample-proofs of his photographs to all the scientific establishments in Europe.

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Calling in a Parrot.

There is nothing like a good, lively neighborhood quarrel. It encourages a spirit of invention, as was illustrated recently in a feud of this kind in Detroit. The battle was flagging sadly, when one of the belligerents brought a parrot into requisition to keep up the feeling. When the man of the hostile house passed the door, the parrot, from its position in a front window, made him uncomfortably conspicuous by shouting, "You thief!" and when the woman started for a walk, she was informed with the most mortifying publicity, that she dyed her hair. This experiment brought matters to a crisis at once, and the arm of the law was sought for an injunction on the parrot.

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Frightened into Prayer.

A gentleman residing in an adjoining State, who was by no means religious, but as the sequel shows, sometimes felt the necessity of prayer, especially when in danger, was riding on horseback, when suddenly the animal took fright and ran away with him. The rider, feeling himself in imminent danger, betook himself to earnest and vociferous prayer. And knowing only the grace used by his pious father at the table, his prayer ran thus: "Lord humbly bless and make us thankful for what we are about to receive. Amen."

THE WINTER WEDDING.

The air is thick with falling snow,
The white drifts fill the street—
But, decked with flowers, the church within.
As summer time is sweet.
My earliest and my truest friend
To-day a bride will be!
Strew love's own roses in her path,
For worthy love is she.
And glad to twine her bridal wreath
Of orange flowers was I,
Though well I know the wedding-kiss
Is friendship's last "good by!"

Her girlhood's hopes and fears I know,
Its pleasures and its cares,
But in a woman's highest bliss
No other woman shares.
And, grateful that this joy is hers,
I do not grieve to see
Her willing footsteps choose a path
That leads away from me.
For well I know the stars must fade
From out the sun-lit sky,
And evermore the wedding-kiss
Is friendship's last "good-by!"

The Murder of Innocents.

A distinguished Paris physician says: "I believe that during the twenty years I have practiced my profession 20,000 children have been carried to the cemeteries a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms. Put the bulb of a thermometer in a baby's mouth, and the mercury rises to ninety degrees. Now carry the same to its little hand; if the arm be bare and the evening cool, the mercury will sink to fifty degrees. Of course all the blood that flows through these arms must fall from ten to forty degrees below the temperature of the heart. Need I say, when these currents of blood flow back to the chest the child's vitality must be more or less compromised? And need I add that we ought not to be surprised at its frequent recurring affections of the tongue, throat or stomach? I have seen more than one child with habitual cough or hoarseness entirely relieved by simply keeping the arms and hands warm."

VARIETIES.

THE New York Mail says: As men part their hair in the middle, ladies have taken to wearing their's parted on the side.

A MOMENTOUS question; Mabel—Is the party over, and everybody gone? Mamma—Yes, dear; hush! go to sleep. Mabel (with an eye to the sweets next day)—Was it a *greedy* party, mamma?

A FOURTEEN-years-old Louisville girl, who was convicted of larceny, felt her disgrace so keenly that she tried to kill herself by swallowing a large quantity of powdered glass.

WHILE the collection was being taken up in a Chappaqua church, a felonious worshipper grabbed a handful of money, sent the plate flying, and escaped during the confusion.

ON the occasion of Adelina Patti's "benefit" in Moscow, the enthusiasm of the audience amounted to a frenzy, and the fair songstress was almost literally buried in bouquets and wreaths.

AN Indianapolis paper records that a six-year-old daughter of a "prominent citizen" being called upon for a toast, produced Rip's famous sentiment, slightly altered: "Here's your good health and your family's; may you all live as long as possible."

MR. PORTER, of Missouri, having completed a century without any prospect of dissolution, has concluded to rub out and begin over again. Accordingly his gray hair is turning black and he is cutting his third set of teeth at the early age of 101.

"HIP, hip, hurrah!" originated in the crusades, it being a corruption of H. E. P., the initials of "*Hiersolyma est perdita*" (Jerusalem is lost) the motto on the banner of Peter the Hermit, whose followers hunted the Jews down with the cry of "Hip, hip, hurrah!"

A MAN arriving home at a late hour a little the worse for too much supper, hatless and coatless, was asked by his indignant spouse: "Where's your hat and coat?" "Sent 'em, my dear, (hic) to the Chicago sufferers."

IF long hair be the glory of woman, then there is a glorious young lady in Boston. She was persuaded the other day to give a public exhibition of her beautiful head of long and wavy black hair. Her height is five feet three inches, and when she is standing erect her hair falls to her feet and trails a quarter of a yard on the floor. It is seventy-five inches in length.

A MORE remarkable case of the disagreement of doctors could not be found than the present Wharton murder trial at Baltimore. Physicians and chemists of "national reputation" testify that poison is present in the stomach in large quantities, while savants of equal notoriety swear that there is not a trace of it to be found.

A WESTERN editor, in acknowledging the gift of a peck of potatoes, says: "It is such kindnesses as these that bring tears to our eyes. One peck of potatoes makes the whole world kin. We have trusted in Providence, and this is our reward. We would like a little kindling wood and some good turnips, but that would be asking too much so we will try and do without them.

The new lady's hat just brought out in Paris is called the *casserole*, being exactly of the shape of a copper saucepan, or something like the helmet worn by the Knights Templar of old. The hat has not the smallest symptom of brim, and the crown is ornamented to the very summit with alternate bands of velvet and satin. A tulle aigrette is placed in front, and adds to the fierce aspect of the hat.

THERE are in the United States one hundred and fifty cities and towns which, as appears from the recent census, have over ten thousand inhabitants. Of these cities New York State heads the list with twenty-one—the greatest number, Pennsylvania comes next in order with sixteen; Massachusetts, fifteen; Ohio, eleven; and so on. Florida, Nevada and Oregon are without a single city of ten thousand inhabitants.

IN Iowa the planting of both useful and ornamental trees is encouraged by law. If a man plants an acre of forest trees he is released from taxation on one hundred dollars' valuation for ten years; or its equivalent, one thousand dollars for one year. For each acre of fruit trees planted his tax is exempted on fifty dollars for five years. The same allowance is made of ornamental shade trees along the highways. There are now maple forests growing from which sugar is made where fifteen years ago only the coarse prairie grass flourished.

LETTERS received from Paris give a dreary picture of the intense cold experienced in that capital about the middle of December. For several days the thermometer was at 19 degrees below zero of the centigrade, or about 2 degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit. American tourists now in Paris, now suffer much. One of them writes: "I went to see the splendid cathedral of Chartres and was much gratified, but the cold chilled us to the marrow. It is entirely too cold for sight-seeing. We shivered and snuffled all through the Louvre, and when we went to Versailles came home in a snow storm.

THERE is no path but will be easier traveled, no load but will be lighter, no shadow on heart or brain but will lift sooner, in presence of determined cheerfulness.

MR. JESTER, of Minnesota, thought to ward off dyspepsia by imbibing liquor to excess, but unfortunately went to sleep on a railroad track and soon became a poor die-Jester.—[Boston Post.

FOUR curls depending from the top of the head, where they are fastened by a knot of black velvet or bow of bright ribbon, is the latest fashionable style for dressing the hair for young ladies.

THE New York World says that ten thousand dollars' worth of wedding garments have passed free through the New York Custom-house for the daughter of a rich Radical Congressman, as so many trunks full of "harness."

MR. E. T. HAYNES, the man who conducted two hundred women and children to a place of safety, during the destruction of Peshtigo, died in Menasha, Wisconsin, a few days ago, from the effects of hot air inhaled during the fire.

MISS LAURA WOOLWINE, of Cincinnati, a young singer of great promise attracted the notice of Parepa Rosa during her recent visit there, and now goes to Italy to study music under a teacher recommended by the latter.

IT has been observed by the Washington Star that some of the Treasury girls are all the time growing handsomer, and the theory of one of them is that arsenic is a great beautifier, and that she absorbs quantities of it through the tips of her fingers while handling so many greenbacks.

A YOUNG man in Omaha was robbed of five thousand dollars. He informed his father in Indiana, and that relative immediately went to sleep and dreamed the names of the robbers, who were found and arrested, and the money recovered from them at Omaha. How very extraordinary.

NILSSON has made a princely fortune with her voice. She will go back to Europe worth $400,000—half which she made in this country. It can not be said of her as of others that she took all away, for she has proved her admiration of America by investing nearly all her American profits here.

A TEXAS paper, having asserted that two white boys in Fort Bend county raised this year seven bales of cotton and seven hundred bushels of corn, an Alabama paper rejoins that may be pretty for white boys, but a couple of black boys in Alabama could "raise" twice that amount and not half try, "even if they had to go to the penitentiary for it."

A STARTLED fawn fled for protection from the hounds into the door-yard of a Virginia mansion, where a beautiful girl of sixteen summers was sitting. The deer approached her with intuitive trust, and looked piteously into her mild blue eyes. The maiden, however, contrary to all traditions, slaughtered the animal with a carving knife.

THE Grand Duke Alexis found out the strong point of Niagara after a half-day's stay there. The landlord characteristically charged an enormous bill—fifteen hundred dollars—at the rate of seventy-five dollars for each member of the suite for the half day. The young man at once declined the preposterous imposition, and the amount was finally reduced to one thousand dollars.

THE 2d of January in New York is the ladies' day for making calls, and the weather being delightful on Tuesday, they made the most of it. The up-town avenues and all the other fashionable thoroughfares are described as having been resplendent with beauty, on foot as well as in carriages, with a display of dry goods that would throw quite into the shade the most gorgeous exhibitions in the Broadway shop windows.

OUT in Illinois there is a child now three months old, weighing but two pounds. Its length is only seven inches, and its face about the size of a watch crystal. Its tiny arms are so slender that a small finger ring can be slipped on either of them to the shoulder. This little creature is already making quite a noise in its part of the world, and hundreds have called to see it. Its parents are of standard size.

THE Treasury girls in Washington will have their little jokes. This is a sample. The economy practiced in small things is a fit subject for jokes. One girl very gravely asked another to loan her a pin. "Certainly," was the reply, "if you return it." The pin was returned, neatly done up in brown paper, with a large Treasury seal. This was thought decidedly honest, and as the other received it she said: "I will send this to the Secretary to add to the conscience fund, under the head of *pin money*."

IN Fitzgerald's book about the Kembles he relates this anecdote: One time when Kemble was playing Coriolanus, a raw actor forgot his part at the passage, "For that he has envied against the people, seeking means to pluck away their power;" and after staring at Kemble substituted, "And that he is always going about the streets making every one uncomfortable." After the play the fellow apologized. But Kemble gazing at him for a moment with ineffable scorn, exclaimed, in tones which spake a volume, "Beast!"

A POOR wretch in Paterson went from house to house on Christmas Day trying to sell a tumbler. A charitable lady purchased it for five cents and procured his address. Visiting him shortly afterwards, the Christmas dinner of the poor man, his wife and children was found to be a five-cent loaf of bread purchased with the proceeds of the sale of the tumbler. The lady went round among her friends, and in a little time the house was well warmed a good dinner was provided, clothes were given to the inmates and a month's rent was paid in advance. Surely a merry Christmas for that poor family.—[Newark Adv.

A COUNTRY pedagogue had two pupils, to one of whom he was partial, and to the other severe. One morning it happened that both of these two boys were late, and were called to account for it. "You must have heard the bell, boys; why did you not come?" "Please, sir," said the favorite, "I was dreamin' that I was goin' to Californy, and thought the school bell was the steamboat bell as I goin' in." "Very well," said the master, glad of any pretext to excuse his favorite. "And now, sir," turning to the other, "what have you to say?" "Please, sir," said the puzzled boy, "—I—I was, was waiting to see Tom off."

THE world uses 250,000,000 pounds of tea each year, and 713,000,000 pounds of coffee. China furnishes nearly all the tea and Brazil over one-half of the coffee; over 140,000 pounds of Java and 18,000 of Mocha is produced. The United States consumes nearly one-third of all the coffee produced in the world, and the English are the greatest tea drinkers out of China. The Germans rank next to the Americans as coffee drinkers. The Americans consume about six pounds of coffee and one hundred and twenty-two pounds of beef per head, counting adults and infants, each year. This looks large, but then Americans never do anything by halves

Weekly Post.

Jas. P. Barr.......................Wm. Schoyer.
Jos. S. Lare.......................E. A. Myers.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.
Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1872.

SEND IN YOUR CLUBS.

This is the most appropriate season of the whole year for making up clubs, covering as they will the entire Presidential campaign, which will be one of the most important and exciting political contests that ever took place in the country. The surest way of securing Democratic success is to circulate Democratic documents and papers. Let each of our subscribers act upon this suggestion and aid in the circulation of The Weekly Post.

Collector Casey wanted Grant to "suspend judgment." If he would "suspend" a few carpet-baggers and scalawags, the whole country would be a great deal better off.

If the truth can be arrived at, the little "mess" at the White House, including three of Grant's pets, will be found to be a tolerably extensive affair, embracing several more of the Presidential household.

By the action of the Radical House on Monday it looks as if the infernal income tax is to be continued. This will retain a good number of Grant's plundering office holders in power to labor for his nomination.

The Radical press appears to have opposed the Sixteenth Amendment with success. Carl Schurz must wait a while longer before he can enjoy equal priviledges with Fred Douglass and other negroes.

There is some talk of Col. Alex. M'Clure running as an independent candidate in the Fourth Senatorial District. He is anti-Grant and it is thought that if he agrees to be a candidate, the Democrats will make no nomination.

One of our morning cotemporaries says that the Louisiana muddle "changes with the rapidity of a Kaleidoscope process." Like all the Radical, thieving carpet-bag governments of the South, it goes from bad to worse, just as the devil wants—fast or slow—according to his Satanic pleasure.

The *Commercial* thinks that if Grant will look around he will find several places where Civil Service Reform is needed. No doubt of it, but does our cotemporary not know that such talk is very disloyal. The Ring does not make a compact which allows such a latitude of language.

The Radicals are having a terrible time in Iowa about their United States Senator. A strong effort is being made to defeat Harlan on account of his known corruptions, but, as President Grant backs him, there is but little prospect of an honest man being elected in Harlan's place.

The Grant newspapers throughout the country are pretty unanimous in their opinion that Greeley has put himself in an awkward position, by telling what he knows about stealing in the New York Custom House. Certainly he has. To tell the truth about the corruptions of Grant's administration, puts any Republican in an awkward position.

Every vote in the House of Representatives on Monday against the proposed Sixteenth Amendment, which gives naturalized citizens an equal chance with negroes, was given by a Radical. Every Democrat present voted for the proposition. Let our naturalized citizens remember this when they are again appealed to for their votes.

We admire the wisdom of our cotemporaries who keep so profoundly silent as to the astounding frauds that are just coming to light, even before the Committee has crossed the threshold of the Executive Mansion. Their editorial quills which were tipped with forked lightning when dealing with the comparatively insignificant stealings of Tammony, have grown wonderfully tame, and fit only to turn graceful periods and embellish pastorals.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, whom Grant first appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in his evidence before the Committee of Investigation, denounces, and at the same time establishes the corruptions of the Grant-Conkling-Murphy Ring in the New York Custom House—a combination of regular highway robbers. Murphy, the head-centre of the Ring is the man that Grant so lavishly praises, and to whom he sold the New York Custom House.

Left, Porter and Babcock are unpleasantly disclosed, and one cannot help thinking that if such things had existed in the "purer days of the Republic," a great deal would have been said about it.—*Commercial.*

But these being the "impurer days of the Republic," it would be highly improper to say anything about "such things." The determination of the Radical leaders and journals to prevent "unpleasant" disclosures is the cause that has led to the wholesale corruption and plunder of the times.

SEND A SUBSCRIBER.

We infer that nearly if not all of our subscribers could induce a neighbor to subscribe for The Weekly Post, by merely asking them. This would have the effect of at once doubling the influence of the paper, upon the eve of the Presidential campaign, and could not but result in largely increasing the Democratic vote in every community in which it circulates. Let each subscriber then send us an additional name. They are as much interested in Democratic success as we are.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

No little curiosity has been excited in political circles throughout the State for some time past, in consequence of the fact that the announcement had been made that a number of the leading Democrats of the State would assemble in this city on the 8th of January to deliberate upon the political situation. By some means the idea got abroad that it was a meeting of dissatisfied and factious Democrats, who proposed to break in upon the organization and *morale* of the party.

The central idea of this conference, which was altogether informal, was that the organization of the party in the State must not only be maintained, but supported and encouraged by the rank and file of the party. The interchange of opinions between the gentlemen who met in council was very free and full, and being without any of those restraints which are concomitant upon formal and organized assemblages, was all the more satisfactory in its results.

While every point of the real and living issue was freely talked over, every one seemed anxious to avoid the Golgotha to which dead side-issues have been consigned by the onward march of events. In fine, it was a revival of principles; rather than issues upon principles that animated and inspired the convocation. We speak in a general and liberal sense of the interchange of views and opinions, because the ideas advanced and the gentlemen advancing them could have no motives of secresy, and no disposition to hide the light of Democratic principles under a bushel measure.

The interchange of views which took place are best expressed in the forthcoming address of the gentlemen composing the conference, the publication of which is delayed for a brief period for good and sufficient reasons.

Of this address we can say in advance, after a full consideration of what it will contain, that it is a document of marked and remarkable ability, a complete epitome of the principles which taken collectively constitute the Democratic doctrine of Government. It embraces not the mere "issues" of to-day or yesterday or to-morrow, but the "principles" upon which Democratic-Republican Government is founded—a document which for profound research and logical conclusions will undoubtedly challenge attention, and materially strengthen the cause of Democracy.

We can most unhesitatingly endorse every doctrinal position taken in the address, and wish us no better future than a political application of the ideas that it contains. Give them force and vitality, and there can be no breach in the ramparts of personal and political liberty. But while we advisedly endorse the prepared address in such unequivocal terms, we take the liberty of doubting the propriety of issuing them in the shape of a formal address, signed by the gentlemen composing the Conference. The same ideas might have been put before the people in some other way that would have wholly disarmed the movement of any suspicion of running counter to the State organization. As for instance the same ideas advanced in the form of a speech at the Jackson Banquet, which immediately followed, and in which all the conferees participated, would have answered the same and perhaps a better purpose. The principles presented are the common property of Democrats everywhere—a precious heritage which every Democrat defends. The fact that the State Central Commitee of the party acts only in campaigns is perhaps the best reason why this address should be issued in its prepared shape, and it is gratifying to know that all the gentlemen who signed it, are unanimous in their opinion that the present State organization must be maintained in its fullest integrity and power.

The Ohio Legislature will to-day elect a United States Senator in place of Jno. Sherman, and that gentleman will be his own successor, unless some unexpected combination is formed. Something like a dozen Radical members of the Legislature, who are originally opposed to Sherman, it is said realized handsomely on his necessities.

If there was any one thing wanted to demonstrate to our naturalized citizens, that in the eyes of Radicals they are not as good as negroes, it was demonstrated by the vote in the House of Representatives on Monday, when Mr. Morgan introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, making our German, Irish and other foreign born citizens eligible to the Presidency and Vice Presidency. It was rejected by a vote of 81 to 65 being less than two-thirds in the affirmative. So we suppose Carl Schurz and other white men of foreign birth, must wait until the Democracy again asserts its power before they can enjoy equal rights and privileges with negroes.

THE NEWSPAPER.

The newspaper, perhaps, more than any other single force, has revolutionized society within the past quarter of a century. From being a luxury it has become a necessity, and no intelligent parent thinks of depriving his family of the benefits and blessings of the daily or weekly press. Public opinion has grown to be entirely dependent upon the voice of the press, which, while it unsparingly denounces vice and immorality, fosters the good.

The newspaper supplies a thousand wants that were keenly felt a century ago. It makes a vast community out of the whole civilized world, breaking down that isolation which is the fruitful parent of prejudice and narrow mindedness. Did it ever strike the reader that the modern newspaper is a sort of miracle, as compared with the means of intellectual enjoyment that existed a hundred years ago? To-day with our facilities of receiving and transmitting and putting in print the current news of the day, a man is enabled to converse with the whole world at the breakfast table.

His own ideas are improved by being brought in contact with the living thinkers of almost every country whose deliberations run in the same channel with his own, or who reach a common object by some new route. In science, and mechanism and social studies, and in fact, all that goes to make up the sum of human happiness and improvement, every man is enabled by means of a widely diffused press to avail himself at once of the conclusions, results and experiments of the ablest men of the world. The manifest advantages of this must strike every one, while it establishes the importance of the newspaper press.

In our own country, the press is the great national common school, where the best lessons learned by the citizen, are taught in a manner that can be comprehended by all. Take away the press of the country and we would deteriorate indeed. Encourage and widen the circle of its usefulness, and we only add to the excellence of our national heritage, and strengthen the bulwarks of our personal and political freedom. Ignorance is the worst form of slavery that can exist, but it is impossible for ignorance to exist where the newspaper press flourishes. It is the sun that shines away the mists and miasmas of prejudice.

These facts being undisputed, the importance of still further extending the influence of the press must strike every one. In doing this, as in every other good work, men should begin at home. There is no more deserving institution in the land than the county press. We say it in all sincerity that it is the duty of every man to first give his support to his home paper, which invariably gives tone and reputation to the community in which he lives. Wherever a country newspaper is well supported, there you will find an intelligent, liberal minded and generous community, ready to extend the hand of welcome. It is just such communities that attract the best class of emigration, and grow to wealth and opulence through the silent but powerful workings of the unpretentious newspaper press.

We invariably recommend to our patrons in the country to first support and subscribe for their home paper. It is a duty that they owe to themselves and the community in which they live—a duty that they should not neglect under any circumstances. Almost every farmer can afford to take two or more newspapers. Let him first take his home paper and then select from abroad such others as he may desire. We have taken especial pains to make The Weekly Post just such a journal as will meet the requirements of every family in the land, but we have no desire to see it exclude the local paper from any household. If a man feels that he cannot support more than one newspaper, let that one be his own home journal, since it is identified with his own home interests, and he should be identified with its. But as we have already said, almost every one can afford to take two or more newspapers, and it is with a view to meet in the fullest sense the wants of the reading public, that we have taken pains to make The Weekly Post worthy a place in every household, as a companion of the local journal.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

[From the Congressional Globe, January 9th.]

Mr. MORGAN—I move to suspend the rules, in order to put the following preamble and joint resolution upon its passage:

Whereas, political equality is the true basis of republican government; and whereas, except the citizens of foreign birth, all voters, citizens of the United States, including Indians who are taxed, and negroes, whether they pay taxes or not, are eligible to the offices of President and Vice President; and whereas citizenship results from the chance of birth, or from choice, founded upon a correct appreciation of free institutions, and a desire to participate in their blessings; and whereas in peace and in war our native born and naturalized citizens have shown equal patriotism and skill as statesmen and soldiers; Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each House concurring.) That upon the ratification by the Legislature of two-thirds of the States of the following proposed article, the same shall be declared a part of the Constitution:

Article —.

Section 1. Naturalized citizens are hereby made eligible to the office of President and Vice President of the United States.

The question was put upon suspending the rules; and there were—ayes 39, nays 45.

Mr. MORGAN—I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 81, nays 65, not voting 92, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Archer, Arthur, Beatty, Beck, Bird, James G. Blair, Braxton, Bright, Buckley, Burchard, Benjamin F. Butler, Caldwell, Coghlan, Conger, Cotton, Cox, Crossland, Dox, Du Bose, Duke, Dunnell, Eldridge, Ely, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Frye, Garrett, Getz, Goodrich, Hancock, Handley, Harper, John T. Harris, Hay, Hereford, Herndon, Hibbard, Holman, Kerr, King, Leach, Lynch, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McHenry, Benjamin F. Meyers, Morgan, Niblack, Hosea W. Parker, Isaac C. Parker, Porter, Potter, Randall, Read, Edward Y. Rice, John M. Rice, William R. Roberts, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sheldon, Sherwood, Slater, Sloss, Thomas J. Speer, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Swann, Terry, Van Trump, Waddell, Walden, Wells, Whiteley, Whitthorne, Williams of New York, Winchester and Wood—81.

Nays—Messrs. Ambler, Averill, Banks Barber, Barry, Beveridge, Austin, Blair, George M. Brooks, Buffinton, Burdett, Roderick R. Butler, Coburn, Dawes, Donnan, Wilder D. Foster, Garfield, Hale, George E. Harris, Gerry W. Hazleton, John W. Hazleton, Hoar, Hooper, Houghton, Kelley, Lewis, Lowe, Maynard, McCrary, McKee, Mercur, Merriam, Monroe, Moore, Leonard Myers, Negley, Orr, Packard, Parker, Palmer, Peck, Peters, Platt, Poland, Ritchie, Ellis H. Roberts, Rusk, Sessions, Shanks, Shellabarger, H. Boardman Smith, John A. Smith, Snapp, Sprague, Turner, Twichell, Tyner, Upson, Wakeman, Waldron, Walls, Wheeler, Williard, Williams of Indiana, Jeremiah M. Wilson, and John T. Wilson—65.

Not voting—Messrs. Ames, Barnum, Bell, Bigby, Biggs, Bingham, James Brooks, Campbell, Carroll, Clarke, Cobb, Comingo, Connor, Crebs, Creely, Critcher, Darrall, Davis, DeLarge, Dickey, Duell, Eames, Edwards, Elliott, Farwell, Forker, Charles Foster, Henry D. Foster, Golladay, Griffith, Haldeman, Halsey, Hambleton, Hanks, Harmer, Havens, Hawley, Hays, Hill, Kellogg, Kendall, Ketcham, Killinger, Kinsella, Lamison, Lamport, Lansing, Manson, McGrew, McIntyre, McJunkin, McKinney, McNeely, Merrick, Mitchell, Morey, Morphis, Pendleton, Perce, Aaron F. Perry, Eli Perry, Price, Prindle, Rainey, Robinson, Sawyer, Scofield, Seeley, Shober, Shoemaker, Slocum, Worthington, C. Smith, Snyder, R. Milton Speer, Storm, Stoughton, Stowell, Strong, St. John, Sutherland, Sypher, Taffe, Thomas, Dwight Townsend, Washington Townsend, Tuthill, Vaughan, Voorhees, Wallace, Warren, Washburn, and Young—92.

So (two thirds not voting in favor thereof) the rules were not suspended.

The Utica, N. Y. *Observer* insinuate that the following bit of correspondence recently passed between the new Republican State Engineer and his son. The father had the natural Radical wish to provide for his boy, and resolved to make him his chief clerk; but being blest with more delicacy than his President, he decided to hide the parental relationship in the labyrinthine lines of official formality. Accordingly he writes:

My Dear Sir: I have received your application for appointment as chief clerk in my department. I have made diligent inquiries as to your antecedents, your character, and your qualifications, and finding them satisfactory, I have concluded to give you the place you desire.

The hopeful son, not to be outdone, replies as follows:

Sir: Your favor of the 1st instant is at hand. The unexpected intelligence which it conveys gratifies me greatly. In the discharge of my new duties I shall endeavor to win your confidence and esteem. As you become personally acquainted with me, I trust you will have no reason to regret the choice you have made.

The N. Y. *Tribune* "knows a youn couple, who during the year married with an outfit of seven hundred dollars a year," and have since "never lacked a necessity or comfort of life," while they have opened their doors "to the best people in Boston." This young couple, having been poor all these years, might become rich if they would secure a patent for their plan. Judging from the complaints of newspaper correspondents, there are a good many young couples who would like to learn how to do it on twice seven hundred dollars a year—even if they had to forego the society of "the best people in Boston."

The special agents of the Pension Office appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to examine the extraordinary list of names of Cherokee squaws placed on the pension rolls in an illegal and summary manner by order of ex Secretary Harlan, on the 15th of March, 1866, have reported that the claims show a degree of recklessness unparalleled in their experience. The acting Secretary of the Interior has ordered that the payment of those pensions be stopped. The amount of money thus taken out of the Treasury is something over $200,000.

The Association of Brewers in the United States will send a Committee to Washington in a few days. Their object is to appeal to Congress for a revision of the present laws relating to taxes on their products. They claim that these laws are very complicated, and in many particulars quite impracticable. The rulings of the different Commissioners of Internal Revenue on various portions of the law since its enactment have only served to make confusion worse confounded.

The N. Y. *Evening Express* is "glad t note an awakening among Western journals, particularly those contiguous to the Ohio River, to the importance of improving this great navigable stream. It is a matter that has already been too long neglected, and we seriously doubt whether any section of the country has been so cruelly and shamefully neglected."

"Spotted Tail" and "Whistler," two of the most accomplished of our American savages, who are out with their bands on the old hunting grounds gathering in a winter's supply of buffalo, are preparing to welcome the Czar with a bison breakfast. It will be a "heap big feast." By the time Alexis gets there he will find an appetite to relish the steak.

English papers, having nothing to reform in their own Government, have kindly undertaken to tell Americans how to manage their affairs. We can get along on this side of the pond tolerably well without John Bull's admonition or instruction.

THE BANQUET.

YOUNG MEN'S JACKSON ASSOCIATION.

'OLD HICKORY' IN THE ASCENDANT.

Grand Demonstration Last Night—Eloquent Addresses by Hon Rich'd Vaux, Hon. W. H. Witte, Hon. R. E. Monaghan, W. D. Moore, Esq., and Others—Letters From Hon. W. A. Wallace, Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, Hon. John Quincy Adams and Others—Toasts and Cheers for Scott for President and Cass for Governor.

[From the Post of Tuesday.]

Last evening the Second Annual Banquet of the Young Men's Jackson Association of this city was given at the Union Depot Hotel, and was socially, festively, and otherwise a magnificent success. The Banquet was held in honor of the Representative Democratic President, Andrew Jackson, and to keep the patriotic camp fires burning brightly in every Democratic bosom—to revive the glories of the elder days of the Republic, when Old Hickory was at the helm of State, when

Our National flag was respected,
  Wherever its folds were unfurled,
The rights of the people protected,
  To uttermost ends of the world.

The Union, One Nation Undivided,
  From Ocean to Ocean preserved,
With Constitution and Laws provided;
  With people's and States' rights preserved;

A Union of peaceful souls blending,
  Whose millions of hearts throb as one;
The Faith of our Fathers defending,
  To throttle the freedom of none.

Not only this, but to keep in perpetual memento the grand victory at New Orleans, where Jackson saved the day and exchanged "fixed ammunition" with Packenham's veterans with such disastrous effect. The occasion was duly celebrated with speech, and festivity, and mutual congratulation befitting so memorable an event.

THE BANQUET.

By half-past seven the commodious parlors of the Union Depot Hotel were crowded with invited guests, who thronged the corridors and office, exchanging greetings that bespoke the warmest faith and the most undiminished confidence in the results of the future. As the guests arrived in pairs and dozens and scores, one was reminded of the days that have now been dead almost a score of years—of the grandest days of the Republic when the Democracy swept almost every State and elected Franklin Pierce.

To condense it all in a few words, it was a Democratic love feast, a revival of old memories and a rekindling of fires upon the ancient altars, that erst were the beacon lights of the world's freedom and the star of hope to the people of very realm and clime. One venerable gentlemen, whose head was white with the mid winter snows of old age, but whose face was in the hey-day of May, said to the writer, that last night, more than ever in his life, he felt that true principles, like God's eternal springs, were forever rejuvenated, and, that having crossed the Rubicon of one century, he stood almost upon the last turn of another, beholding the budding growth to-day if the same principles that three-fourths of a century ago ripened into a harvest, and which by its nature would forever and ever be a reproduction of human good.

But we shall not tarry to give scenes and incidents. It was one of those grand political revivals, that now alone are adequate to restore faith in the political future, whereat was gathered not only the fathers in the Democratic Israel, but the young men whose thews and sinews shall yet strike down Grant's new dispensation of Federalism—those Titans and Anakims of the Democracy that shall yet smite the insidious hosts of monarchy, hip and thigh, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande—yea, to the uttermost parts of the earth.

At fifteen minutes past eight the Committee ushered the invited guests into the spacious

BANQUETTING HALL,

which was furnished in the highest style of art, festooned with evergreens, bedecked with rare and fragrant flowers and bedizzened with flags. The tables which accomodated more than three hundred guests were arranged in the form of a double Maltese cross—perhaps in itself an accident, but producing a most remarkable effect, and giving in perfect and distinct individuality all the states of the Union, and their relation to the central government, showing indeed that it is *e pluribus unum*—many in one—and not *one* constituted of *many*.

THE BANQUET ITSELF.

In the smoothest manner possible all the guests were seated at the deeply laden tables and the general order of "fall in" was issued, whereupon the following bill of fare was ably discussed, nothing being added thereto and nothing being diminished, and therefore being perfectly Democratic and Jacksonian:

BILL OF FARE.

Soup—oysters.

Fish—white fish, baked, anchovy.

Entrees—1. saddle of venison, currant jelly; 2. Prairie chickens, a la maitre d' hotel; 3. Pheasants, a la Richelieu, 4. Patridge, broiled, on toast; 5. Oysters, fried; 6. Grouse, with cranberry cauce.

Roast—Turkey, stuffed with oysters, chicken, stuffed wite oysters; rib of beef, lamb.

Confectionery—Lady Cake, Ornamented; Maccaroon Pyramid; Pound Cake, Iced; Kiss Pyramid; English Maccaroons; Champaign Jelly; French Jumbles; Madeira Wine Jelly; Cocanut Cake; Vanilla Ice Cream Pyramid; Lady Fingers Chocolate Ice Cream Pyramid; Almonds; Apples; Raisins; Catawba Grapes; Malaga Grapes.

Relishes—Olives; Celery; Tomato Catsup; French Mustard; Mixed Pickles; Horse Radish; Celery Sauce; English Cheese; Chow-Chow; King Sauce, Royal. Tea and Coffee.

We need not say that the discussion of the above was carried on in the most perfect state of harmony, and was an excellent preface of the creature comforts which preceded the intellectual and political feasts that follow, which being hereto attached are made a part of this interesting proceeding.

REGULAR TOASTS.

Andrew Jackson—Responded to by J. B. Guthrie, Esq.

The Union, It Must Be Preserved—Letter from J. H. Hopkins, Esq.

The Democratic Party—Responded to by Robert Monaghan, Esq.

The Press—Responded to by Mr. W. H. Smith.

Our Invited Guests—Responded to by Hon. Richard Vaux.

Improvement of the Ohio River—Raspended to by Col. J. K. Kerr.

Official Purity and Civil Service Reform—Responded to by Hon. W. H. Witte.

The Ladies—Responded to by W. D. Moore, Esq.

The assemblage was called to order at 8¼ o'clock by Malcolm Hay, Esq., who said:

Gentlemen—The object of our gathering here to-night is to encourage, as far as we can, a more social and personally friendly feeling amongst the members of the Jackson Association, and their fellow-Democrats of this county; to aid and benefit each other by the interchange of political ideas, and to enjoy the companionship of the party from other places who have accepted the invitations I was directed to extend, and who now grace our banquet by their presence. This object will, I am sure, be fully accomplished; and in behalf of the Association I extend to all its guests a most cordial and hearty welcome, with the hope that they may find their present visit to Pittsburgh pleasant enough to induce them to repeat it on many future such occasions.

I shall not detain you by extended remarks. My duty now is simply that of welcoming our guests. There are others here abler than myself to edify, instruct and entertain. Yet there is one other duty—one no less sad than imperative, which seems properly devolved upon me, and which none of us would have neglected. We miss from amongst us to-night, one who was most active in preparing for our banquet of last year, as he was most active in every interest of the Association. A comrade, a fellow laborer whom it has been a grevious misfortune to lose. Taken away from his family and from us so suddenly that there was not even to him a moment's warning of approaching death, his loss seemed doubly hard to bear to those of us who knew him best. This Association has already accorded its estimate of his worth upon its minutes; yet it seems fitting to make some mention of him here. He was our fellow-citizen, and we respected him; he was our comrade, and we deplore him; he was our friend, and we weep for him. We loved him living, and we mourn him dead. May his memory ever be green and his virtues be never forgotten. Gentlemen, I ask that your first toast will be, "To the memory of Robert Baird Patterson."

This toast was received standing and in silence.

LETTERS.

The following letters were received, and read with tumultuous applause:

FROM HON. W. A. WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, Pa., Jan., 5th, 1872.

Malcolm Hay Esq., President of the Young Men's Jackson Association.

Dear Sir:—Please tender to your association my cordial thanks for its invitation to be present at its annual banquet on the 8th inst., and express my regrets that other engagements prevents my attendance.

It would delight me to join you in doing honor to the day and its hero, and in endeavoring to renew that spirit of energetic action that in contests such as the one upon which the Democracy is about to enter, is indispensible to victory.

That contest is one of vital moment, for the elections of Governor of the State, of a Legislature that shall choose an United States Senator, of Congressmen and of Vice President and President of the United States all occur within this year, and all of them will turn upon the graver issues of National politics.

The administration of General Grant has been marked by repeated violations of the cardinal principles of free institutions, by the use of federal patronage for the control of the succession, by the adoption of a narrow and bigoted, in the room of an enlightened and progressive policy, by reckless disregard of the interests of the people when they conflicted with his own or those of his relatives or favorites, by peculations, defalcations and corrupt use of place and power, and by acts evincing a determination to substitute the rule of the sword for a government of law.

The unscrupulous use of the power and patronage of the high place enables him to dictate his own renomination, and the acts of those who serve him and control the policy of the Republican organization plainly foreshadow its accomplishments.

A large majority of the people of the United State are opposed to the re-election of President Grant to the Presidency, and desire to see a change in the policy of the Government at Washington The evidences of this fact are found in events of recent occurrence, and in the tone of that portion of the public press not controlled by federal patronage. The self respect of many pure men in the Republican organization is wounded by the debasing infuences and laxity of moral sentiment that surround the administration and many of its leading statesmen prefer the teachings of the Constitution to the dogmas of their party.

The opinions and desires of these men, and of thousands who follow their lead, are, upon these subjects identical with ours. To support the Constitution of the United States and the government created thereby, to resist all attacks upon free institutions, even if they come from those who are "sworn to protect and defend" them, to administer the government in purity and with economy, are the great leading objects of all who are opposed to the re-election of General Grant, whatever may have been or now is their political identity and unity of action among those who are already united in theory, will defeat him.

The value of that unity cannot be over-estimated. With it we are invincible, without it success is impossible.

The power, patronage, and money of the administration and its supporters, wielded as they will be with unscrupulous energy, will prove too strong for their antagonists, unless they are cordially united both in sentiment and action. The Democratic organization has ever been the party of the Constitution. The great truths that lie at the base of our form of government are the leading tenents of our political faith. The Constitution itself is the very corner-stone of our political fabric; when its teachings are denied or its principles attacked, we recognize all who come to their defence as brethren, and co-workers in a holy cause. Brave, pure and true men everywhere are now determined and defiant in support of these very doctrines, and the united action of all such upon the basis of the preservation of the government of the Constitution, of the inviolability of the spirit and genius of free institutions and of a pure and economical administration of the government, is not only a plain duty but accords with both the theory and practice of the Democratic party.

The imminent dangers that threaten the republic in the re-election of General Grant should impel us to sink all minor efforts to avoid them.

To save the government is our first duty. One of the greatest means to this great end is the preservation and perfect discipline of our organization. Its thorough training and energetic action are indispensible pre-requisites to a victorious contest. Ardent devotion to the fundamental doctrines of the constitution is its bond of strength, and it could not be silent when they are in jeopardy. Millions of men rally to its standard because it is and ever has been true to these doctrines, and danger to liberty, distraction and division would inevitably follow its disbandment.

Whilst the constitution lives, the Democratic party can neither sleep nor die.

The certainty of this fact serves to demonstrate the necessity for that breadth of view and progressive spirit that shall find the practical means to unite in a harmonious and irresistible whole, those masses of men whose opinions on the graver issues of the day are identical and whose desires lead to the accomplishment to the same great object.

I cannot permit myself to doubt that the intellect and patriotism of the Democracy of the Republic are fully adequate to the solution of this important problem, and that thoughtful consideration and dispassionate councils in the primary meetings and in the conventons of the organization will plainly point the way to victory.

Very respectfully yours,
William A. Wallace.

FROM HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Utica, January 1, 1872.

Dear Sir: I am gratified with your invitation to attend the banquet of the Young Men's Jackson Association, to be given on the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. My engagements will not allow me to leave here at that time. I am glad to learn that the young men of your city keep alive the memories of a great event in the history of our country, and the merits of a patriotic man and of an honest President. It is well at this time, when our country is distracted by bitter sectional hates, to recall to the minds of our people, the events and the men who are identified with the common glories of all parts of our Union. True patriotism prompts the remembrance of common interests and victories and the forgetfulness of fraternal discord and strife.

Truly yours, &c.,
Horatio Seymour.

FROM HON. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Indianapolis, January 1, 1872.

Dear Sir:—I have received your favor of the 26th ult, inviting me to attend the Banquet to be given at Pittsburgh, on the 8th inst., by the Young Men's Jackson Association of Allegheny county, and in reply regret to say that my engagements render it impossible for me to accept.

I hope the Banquet may not only be pleasant to all who may be present, but also that it may be useful, in furnishing an opportunity of again calling the attention of the people to the increasing importance of a return to the principles and practices of a pure and free government.

Thanking you for the honor of an invitation, I am, very respectfully, Your Obd't. Serv't.
T. A. Hendricks.

FROM HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Quincy, January 2, 1872.

Sir: I regret very much that my absence from home prevented my sooner receiving your kind invitation to dine with the Jackson Association on the 8th of January next. It would have afforded me great pleasure to have joined you in commemorating the public services of Andrew Jackson, and to have joined my mite to the general contribution to his fame, but I can only trust that I may be so fortunate upon some future occasion.

With thanks for your courtesy, I remain,

Your obedient servant.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

FROM HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

CINCINNATI, December 30, 1871.

My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to take part in the next celebration of the anniversary of the victory at New Orleans. I regret that it will not be in my power to be with you. Engagements already made will deprive me of the pleasure and profit of recalling with you, to our memories, and for our imitation, the sturdy virtues of the times and men whom you meet to honor.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

FROM HON. MICHAEL C. KERR.

WASHINGTON D. C., Dec. 30, 1871.

My Dear Sir:—I have to express my grateful acknowledgments to the Young Men's Jackson Association, and to you their organ, for their courtesy in extending to me an invitation to attend their Annual Banquet to be given on the 8th of January, 1872; and to say, in reply thereto, that I am so situated now that it is not practicable for me to be present at your Banquet. This I regret sincerely, for I know I should realize both pleasure and instruction from personal attendance. I hope the occasion may prove to be as pleasant to you all as the Day is interesting in the history of our country. Its great lessons cannot be too warmly cherished, or too often recalled to the memory of American citizens.

I am with great respect,

Very faithfully yours,

M. C. KERR.

FROM HON. S. S. COX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29, 1871.

Dear Sir: From early days, and from my Democratic parents, I have learned to revere the 8th of January. It represents Pluck—Democratic Pluck; and what is best, Honesty—such a desideratum now in these un-Jacksonian days. I wish I could be with your Association; but wishes give place to duty. I must be at my post on the 8th of January, for that is the day fixed on by the Radical Congress to re-assemble.

Yours truly,

S. S. COX.

FROM HON. SALMON P. CHASE.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1872.

My Dear Sir: My thanks are due to the Young Men's Jackson Association of Allegheny County for the kind invitation extended to me, through you, to join them in commemorating the victory of New Orleans.

I regret that I cannot be with you, but my judicial duties detain me here.

Yours truly,

S. P. CHASE.

TELEGRAM FROM HON. G. W. CASS.

NEW YORK, June 8.

Malcolm Hay, President:

Please convey to the Association my high appreciation of the honor conferred in your invitation and accept the following sentiment: The cardinal principles of the Democratic party illustrated in the utterances of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson through more than half a century of our political existence, and illustrated in their high official acts for a third of a century, can never be regarded as dead issues until universally accepted.

GEORGE W. CASS.

TOASTS AND RESPONSES.

Andrew Jackson—Responded to by John B. Guthrie.

The tall, venerable form of this veteran Democrat was greeted with cheers as he advanced to the centre of the hall, and in brief but appropriate terms expressed his gratification at being present, and thanked the assemblage for the honor of responding to the great patriot whose memory they were comemorating.

The Union, It Must be Preserved—By J. H. Hopkins, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR:—I greatly regret that an attack of neuralgia will deprive me of the privilege of being with you to-night, and will prevent me from repending in person to the toast assigned to me—"The Union—it must be preserved."

When Andrew Jackson uttered that declaration and sealed it with the solemn emphasis of an oath, he but crystalized in words an emotion and a purpose deeply planted in the popular heart. That sentiment is an enunciation of a consciousness of the countless blessings which the Union has secured to us, and of the duty resulting therefrom, to perpetuate those blessings, as well as a declaration of an immutable determination to discharge that duty under all circumstances, and against all adversaries. The sentiments announce that all arguments have been weighed; all considerations reviewed; that all discussion has ended in the overwhelming conviction that the Union *must* be preserved. The question admits of no controversy, depends upon no contingency, tolerates no equivocation; but is an unfaltering, unconstitutional, resolute and irrevocable determination.

The sentiment suggests the historic glories of the past, and the grander possibilities of the future. The birth of the American Union; the man of colossal mind and untainted purity and unpurchasable patriotism who sat by its cradle and nurtured it into strength and beauty, until it stood a very queen amongst the nations of the earth; its wondrous growth and marvelous development, and matchless wealth of dormant resources gather the past into a proud memory, and the future into a golden hope.

What is this Union of which we boast? What makes it so precious? It is not alone the majestic rivers, and towering mountains, and broad sweeping prairies that make America dear to us. Europe, Asia and Africa have as sublime scenery and as fruitful a soil. It is not the rocks and hills, the trees and flowers, the land and water here, that have made the breast to swell and the heart to throb with the just pride of being an American citizen. But it has been our free institutions, our form of government, that has distinguished us from all other people, and made us so ardently love this land of our adoption or of our birth. Without this government—these free institutions—the rivers might flow and the prairies bloom, but our country would have no hallowed memories, no incentive to development, nothing to warm our hearts with a patriotism so absorbing and intense.

When we speak of our Government, we refer to no mere figment of the brain; to no impalpable and intangible essence; but to a substantial reality. It is embraced and expressed in the Constitution; that is its body and soul. Blot that out, and we have no government; we become an unorganized society without the protection of law, without any security or peace.

The Constitution, moreover, is the band of the Union. It is like that beautiful and subtle principle which keeps each star in its appropriate orbit, and makes all roll on harmoniously, chanting the sublime anthem of the music of the spheres! And if that principle be destroyed, those stars—the stars of the Union—will fly from their accustomed courses, and all is confusion, darkness and ruin.

Who can estimate the value of this Union? Who can exagarate the importance of preserving this Constitution inviolate? All who assail it are the enemies of the Democratic party, come whence they may. Our grand old party has ever stood opposed to all sorts of sectionalism, to every species of disunion, whether it burned blue lights by stealth in Massachusetts, whether it assumed the bolder form of open rebellion in the South or whether it cloaks itself in the more insidious and dangerous guise of centralization, or of a pretended execution of odious laws. The calmness and patience with which our people submit to the desecration of the temple of our liberties is one of the saddest, as it is one of the most alarming indications of the times.

The Duke of Wellington, although every inch a soldier, and presumably jealous of honor and proud of the power of military sway, demonstrated most clearly that under martial law, the very elements of justice are dependant upon individual folly or caprice. But it was reserved for our boasted republic to exemplify this truth, aggravated by the fact that love revenge and inordinate ambition are far more to be dreaded than folly or caprice.

It is the mission of the Democratic party to see that the Constitution is preserved in its spirit as well as in its letter; and that all violators thereof shall be rebuked and punished. To this task let us devote ourselves summing up our duty and our determination in the grand sentiment of the glorious hero statesman whose splendid victory you celebrate—"THE UNION IT MUST BE PRESERVED!"

Very Truly Yours,

JAMES H. HOPKINS.

WILLOWBY, January 8, 18

The Democratic Party—R. Emmett Monaghan, Esq., of Chester.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I was called here to your city to further the success of your organization and your party. My object was to unite every element of the Democratic party in the State, and all men who love the Constitution as left us by our fathers. The Democratic party is not only a Union party, but it is the Father of the Union. Step by step this great Democratic party, loving the Union, has sought to make the country prosperous and happy.

In 1803, it was by the Democratic party that we gained all that immense tract of country of which we are so proud—Florida and the southwestern wilds, by the war with Mexico—*all* have been brought into the Union by and through the Democratic party of the Union. While we have done all this, we did it by the teachings of our fore-fathers, and we gained it without shedding a single drop of our brother's blood.

Had the Democratic party been in power we should have had a true union, no desolated cities, no devastated homes, no widows or orphans, no graveyard, stretching from the Atlantic, where the sun kisses the ruffled ocean; thence to the Pacific, whose foam is amber, whose sands are gold. I may be going too far when I say that all the blood, and treasure that was wasted in the war would have been spared, had the Radicals done what they had it in their power to do in 1861. In the peace conference there were a number of emminent citizens. Compromise was resisted largely by both sections, but particularly by the New England Delegates. Chandler wanted blood-letting, Judge Houghton represented the New England interests opposed all compromise towards the South. There were some men in that convention who would have served the country the way Andrew Johnson served South Carolina But, gentlemen, these hands I can lift up before God, and this presence, and say that they are unstained by my brother's blood. You cannot do an injury to my radically-ridden Chester, without injuring yourselves. So, also, you cannot injure the South without injury to yourselves. You cannot govern the State of South Carolina with the bayonet without the reflex of that bayonet coming up to Pennsylvania, and impairing your liberty here. Gentlemen, it struck me on examining the wealth and mechanical forces of your city, that you are a people devoted to money-getting. Everywhere, all around us, is the power of money felt; everything is being prostituted to this.

But I know that the author of the Declaration of Independence died a poor man—the forest born Demosthenes died a pauper—the man who led your bare-footed soldiers through the seven year's campaign was not given to Mammon. These are the kind of men we want in these days of political degeneracy and corruption.

The speaker retired amid great applause.

The Press—Mr. W. H. Smith

Gentlemen—After hearing the eloquent words you have just listened to I cannot hope to enlist your attention, as I am no orator, but I may say that the best reliance of the Democratic party is the Democratic Press. With these remarks I will call on our eloquent guest Mr. Witte for a few remarks.

Our Invited Guests—Hon. Richard Vaux.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Being in Pittsburgh to-day, this eighth day of January, for the purpose of meeting with my Democratic friends from all parts of the State, I was in receipt of your complimentary invitation under which I meet you here to-night. On behalf of my brethren from the East, I thank you. Not alone that we have partaken of your hospitality, but to give a reason for the faith which is in us. (Applause.) These words in reply to your invitation, and to your toast might be sufficient, but surrounded by the young men of the party here, and on the eighth day of January, the anniversary of the hero and statesman, who, after taking off the epauletts was called to the Presidency, and made the greatest and grandest President the world has ever seen. (Immense Applause.) How startling the contrast with a man whose ignorance is his only excuse for violating the law. Of all the curses that God has inflicted on any people the worst is moral cowardice. What we want is the courage that cannot be bullied by a soldier with a sword at his side, and a cigar in his mouth. [Immense applause.]

This man Grant—and that the reporters may not mistake me, I repeat, THIS MAN GRANT—who travels over the country, North, South, everywhere, taking from everybody whatever they give, and takaway, also, the sovereignty of the people—robbing the people of every dollar of hard-earned industry, I trust that this will be the last sham President putting to shame Tweed and Connolly—robbing the farmer the artizan—under a system of taxation which taxes the first breath of an infant, and ends with taxing the tombstone which covers our ashes. This man Grant is unfolding his arms while Federal troops and revenue cutters are doing his behests. This man Grant is a walking fraud upon the people. I am responsible for what I say—Grant and the soldiers mess that surround him, One man pulls my coat tail and says, don't you think it would be better to give this man a title and treat the office with dignity. I say NO!

["Benton" Kerr, excitedly, "Good, good."]

If you cannot say this, Washington might as well have got down on his knees to Cornwallis and let the beauty and booty party have their way. No, gentlemen, Jackson took the cotton bales—he took the citizen soldiers and said, 'Depart!' The country is governed by a 'Constitution. Go home—we owe you no allegiance. If you don't go, by the Eternal I will drive you off. [Applause.] And I say to-night to the Democratic party and to this man Grant, I say on behalf of the Eastern Democracy to this man and his military mess, "Go on! Go on! there is a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue—where revolution begins—not of the cartridge box, but of the ballot, the ballot! We say to you—to your phalanxes of soldiers, we'll fill a railroad train marked 'Seventy-six, and we'll run along the Pennsylvania Railroad and bombard your fortifications. You can't block the locomotive element (Tom Scott) run by the man who knows how to lay tracks, and administer government. ["Benton" Kerr—Go in; you are talking right.] My young friends—Gentlemen—Democrats, some like Guthrie, of forty years standing—ask him if I am stating a cunningly devised fable. Gentlemen we are on the eve of important elections. For thirty years I have been in the harness of this party of Jackson and the Constitution. This will be the last free utterance—you will have, unless Grant is overthrown. Young men make this one vow—that you will do all that you can to nominate Cass and elect him. [Immense applause].

Three years ago we asked you to give the nomination to the statesman of Allegheny—give it to him now—not by money to buy delegates, but with sincere conviction that he is the man for the crisis, and Pennsylvania will be again the Keystone of the arch and, Ohio and New York and the others will follow, and Grant and his mess will look on and say, can this thing be, when we have saddled the country with debt and corruption? The prophet with sandals and staff will there find written on the side of the wall; "Oh! Grant! *mene, mene, tekel upharsin!*" which being interpreted, Mr. Reporter means "You have stolen all the money of the people, and we don't want you any longer." (Immense applause.)

"Benton" Kerr here rose to his feet, and proposed three cheers for the Hon. Richard Vaux, which was given with a will.

Mr. Monoghan, of Chester, then proposed three cheers for General Cass, the Statesman of Allegheny, which were given heartily, R. H. Kerr, Esq. furnishing the "tiger."

Ohio River Improvement.

COL. KERR responded in fitting terms, and stated at length the importance of improving the Ohio river, and the necessity of such an improvement to the great interests of the country

In consequence of the bustle and noise of the occasion the speaker could not be heard, and after thanking them for their kindness withdrew.

Official Purity and Reform—Hon. W. H. WITTE.

Gentlemen:—It is not at all an unusual thing to be called upon to make a speech and say that we are surprised; but I can say that this is a matter of surprise to me. I have listened with attention, I trust with profit, and I cannot resist the feeling to which I must give utterance. The vision of better days comes back to me. It is among the first recollections of my life that I have found what you will find in nearly all minority districts—Courageous Democrats. We of the east look to the west, and we have been gratified. Let us, therefore, render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's. I feel my blood flowing with a quicker current as I bring to mind that great man who lived for his country, who has left to us momentoes of integrity, and patriotism. It is a matter of history. All that is great and glorious to the country came in under Democratic policy and Democratic power. All the great deeds of the country were done by and through the instrumentlity of the Democratic party.

It never invades the rights of any, whether native born or alien. But look now at the approaches of usurpation. Read the second resolution of the Chicago platform, and see there what it says of the sovereignty of the States. We don't want the States' Rights doctrine impinged by a single hair. I deplore the war because of the bloodshed, but greater because of the violence done the theory of our States and constitutional government. You ask an American citizen where you get your rights from. They are enacted by the State, created by the State, defended by the State—the right of *habeas corpus*, trial by jury, and all that goes to make up constitutional government. Principles such as these do not change; they are consecrated to the sovereign people, as a trust not to be betrayed. The Union! Let it be perpetual, in the words of him, whose memory we here meet to commemorate. Let the Union be preserved by the legal and indestructable sovereignty of the States. (Applause.)

The Ladies—Responded to by W. D. Moore, Esq.

Mr. Chairman: The toast to which I have the honor to respond is a subject on which we can all agree. Political memories cluster around an evening like this. There are people who propose to sell out the grand old Democratic party to a fragment—an insignificant section of the Republican party. I am not one of those. We have three million voters, and we propose to fight it out. What we want is amnesty, a free press, and, gentlemen, I do not mean a subsidized, abusive, purchasable press, but a *free press*, unbought, unbullied by the frowns or caprices of power. This is the greatest guardian and safeguard of our liberties.

The speaker alluded to the coming canvass for Governor, and said that if the East would co-operate with the west in the selection of a candidate and nominate General George W. Cass [cheers] his election would be as sure as his nomination, which will restore the Democracy to power in the State, and it would also restore it to power in the country. He had opposed his nomination three years ago, but he was for him now. He spoke in opposition to "passivism," and was in favor of fighting for true Democratic principles such as laid down by Jackson, and if we continue to fight for the right, sooner or latter we will win, and we can afford to wait until we do win. Mr. Moore concluded by offering the following:

Masonic Toast.—James Blackmore, the ex-Mayor and Mayor elect, the man who made away with Morgan.

(Deafening applause.)

Mayor Blackmore responded in a few well-timed remarks and called upon Squire Kerr, who he knew could do justice to the toast as he was the oldest among the veterans present. Cheers for Kerr.

Ald. R. H. Kerr, arose and said I might say I voted for Jackson in '28 and continued voting the Democratic ticket from that day until the last election, when I considered we had no Democratic ticket in the field and therefore I declined to vote at all. The last act of Gen. Jackson before he left the Senate was to vote to repeal the alien and stamp act, which had been passed to insult foreigners, of which I am one. After casting that vote he resigned and returned to the Hermitage. The speaker highly complimented his friend Vaux, and concluded by offering the following:

Thomas A. Scott.—Pennsylvania presents to the Union for President an invaluable man. Political jugglers, hands off. The people will express him to Washington. No switching from the Democratic track, with Greeley for conductor.

Gen. G. W. Cass—If politicians will consult the people, the Democracy will elect an honest and a strong man the next Governor. The reading of which caused great applause and cheers.

Mr. Alex. M'Ilwaine was the next and last speaker. He alluded to the Battle of New Orlerans as the second war of our Independence, and concluded by paying a high tribute to Old Hickory. The banquet was a pereminent success—and with naught to mar the pleasure of the fleeting hours.

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POLITICAL.

Meeting of a Number of Prominent Democrats of Pennsylvania at the St. Charles Hotel Yesterday—An Address to the People.

Yesterday afternoon, in reponse to a circular addressed to a number of Democrats throughout this State to meet in this city on the 8th of January, some twenty-five gentlemen assembled in the parlor at the St. Charles Hotel.

Hon. Richard Vaux called the meeting to order, and stated that their object in assembling was to co-operate with the State Central Committee, and the constituted authorities of the party in the way that may be deemed best, and not to oppose or create trouble, as had been reported in some quarters. He thought it best not to form any organization, but he had prepared an address which had the sanction of a number of Democrats, and which he would read, when those who saw fit could sign it. Mr. Vaux then read the address and it received the signatares of most of those present.

Speeches were then made by Messrs. Monaghan, of Chester; Dr. Patton, of Greene; Laird, of Westmoreland; and Witte and Vaux, of Philadelphia.

It was finally agreed to have the address printed, and sent to a number of those who were unable to attend the meeting for their signatures, prior to it being placed before the public. Adjourned.

The following gentlemen were present: Hon. Richard Vaux, Hon. Wm. H. Witte, Hon. R. Emmett Monaghan, Hon. Joseph Rex. Dr. A. H. Light, Dr. A Patton, John M. Hutchinson, Esq., Messrs. Florence Bingham, George R. Berrill, Wm. H. Tone, W. S. Garvin, Hiestand Glatz, Wm. Steinhaner W. S. Black, J. M. Laird, Joseph Hemphill, Robert Nicholson, and several representatives of THE POST.

WOOSTER, O.

A Jcksonian Demonstration.

LETTER FROM GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

WOOSTER, Ohio, Jan. 8.

[Special Dispatch to THE POST.]

The following letter from Hon. George H. Pendleton was read at the 8th of January celebration here to-night, and was received with the most tremendous applause:

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30, 1871.

MESSRS. ESHELMAN, FERISTONE, BAUGHMAN, Committee of Invitation—GENTLEMEN: I regret that I cannot accep. your invitation to be present at the next annual celebration of the 8th of January. It would have given me great pleasure to meet and take counsel of those who are so well grounded in the faith and the practice of Democracy as the men of Wayne county, and with them to recall the principles and example of the founders of our party.

Two great dangers imperil free institutions under the policy of the party now in power. The spirit of centralized military government attacks everywhere the Constitution, and corruption in office destroys the civil administration. I do not speak merely or chiefly of special defalcations, however startling, but of the general degradation of the standard of official integrity until the offices in in both the civil and military service seem to be considered the property of the party, to be dispensed and administered primarily for party aggrandizement and personal profit.

These dangers grow out of and are inseparable from the present organization of the Republican party. Its foundation, its philosophy, its history and its leaders recognize military power and the corrupting use of money by official patronage as legitimate forces in ordinary civil administration, and now more than ever are they brought into active exercise. The Democratic party confronts this theory and denounces these practices.

Founded upon the idea of local government, jealous of powers granted to authority, taught that simplicity and economy are essential to the honesty necessary in Republican institutions, it maintains with more determined purpose that the military must be subordinate to the civil authority, and that offices are a trust for the people, not spoils for the victors.

Its powerful organization enters every village in the land, and numbers among its adherents—nearly one-half the people—as intellectual, as pure, as patriotic, as unselfish, as any of their fellow-citizens. They are too numorous to be cowardly. They are too patriotic to be lukewarm. They are too sincere in their purposes and convictions to be driven to despondency by ten years of reverses. They have shown constancy in defeat as well as wisdom in victory. If I understand their feelings, they will neither disband their organization nor flee the field before the contest commences. Either course, they believe, would give undisputed sway to the present Administration, which could then give undivided attention to the deserters from its rank. An advancing army, with the enemy either dispersed or in flight, never loses divisions or regiments, or companies, and is generally able to pick off or pick up treacherous or thoughtless stragglers. If there be, as is claimed, many members of the Republican party who disapprove the ideas which dominate the Administration of President Grant, and are prepared to oppose his re-election, they should declare their purposes, organize their party, develop and manifest their strength, and if I may predict the future, they will have no just cause, even the most sensitive and timid among them, for refusing to co-operate with the Democratic party.

When its authorized Convention shall speak it will remind its adherents that the ultimate and highest purpose of its existence is to secure the greatest prosperity, in its best sense, of every human being in the land; that principles of government are true or untrue, as they contribute to this result; that parties and policies and offices are but means to this end; that principles are of different application, and questions lose there importance in the ever-shifting changes of human affairs; and discarding all narrow ideas, abandoning the consideration of all questions which have been decided or buried by the events which have passed; recognizing the accomplished facts of the present, and appreciating the dangers of the future, it will invite, both by words and by deeds, both by resolutions and by nominations, the zealous, hearty co-operation of all men who believe that the Constitution is a better system of government than martial law, and that reform in the Civil service is a higher duty than rewarding respective partisan effort by distributing spoils.

By this course the party, I should hope, would attain success. If it should once more fail, as an honest, faithful, patriotic minority, it will hold at important position and exert an immense moral power over the majority; and it may well wait with faith the inevitable hour which will crown its fidelity and patience with the success which it will have deserved. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEO. H. PENDLETON.

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POLITICAL.

Democratic Nomination.

MANCHESTER, N. H., January 8.—At the Democratic Convention for the Second Senatorial District, this morning, Winfield S. Meserve was nominated for Senator. The Democrats and Labor Reformers elected him to the Legislature last year.

The Iowa Senatorship.

CHICAGO, January 9.—Hon. James J. Wilson publishes a card in the De Moines *Register* in which he denies that he has written the letter on the Iowa Senatorship as telegraphed by a Washington special correspondent to a Chicago paper. He announces that his position as to the Senatorship is unchanged. He will refer the question to the Republican executive caucus.

Illinois Democracy.

SPRINGFIELD, January 9.—The Democratic State Central Committee had a business meeting in this city yesterday. During the interchange of opinion on various political questions before the country, although no official vote was had, the committee was unanimous in its endorsement of Missouri politics. As far as any views were expressed, there was only one opinion as to the necessity and duty of the honest men of all parties sustaining men of whatever party in turning out thieves from all places of public trust and making an effort to save Republican government from centralization and despotism. The meeting was largely attended and harmonious in action and opinion.

The Passive Policy.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—The State Democratic Committee at a meeting at Jefferson City yesterday, had a full discussion of the passive policy, and agreed to the frame-work of an address, recapitulating the results of the last campaign in Missouri and concluding with a recommendation that the Missouri policy be adopted by the national Democracy in the Presidential canvass of 1872. It will be signed be every member of the committee, including General Jno. S. Phelps, who has doubted the expediency of the movement up to this time, but who acquesces in it now as the wish of the Democratic party of Missouri. The committee has also authorized Col. D. H. Armstrong, of St. Louis, its chairman, to appoint a time when a convention shal be held to select delegates to a National Convenlion, the object of which shall be to withdraw the Democratic party from active participation in the Presidential nomination of 1872.

Allison, the Caucus Nominee for the Iowa Senatorship.

DES MOINES, January 10.—Des Moines and the balance of Iowa are wild with enthusiasm over the nomination of Hon. W. B. Allison for United States Senator by the Joint Caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature. The whole number of votes cast were 120; necessary to choose, 61. On informal ballot Allison received 60 votes; Harlan, 38, and Wilson 22. First formal ballot—Allison, 59; Harlan 42, and Wilson 20. Second ballot—Allison, 63; Harlan, 40; Wilson, 12.

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CRIME.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, January 10.—In the Wharton case to-day the evidence for the defense was continued. Prof. H. C. White claimed that the analyses of Professors Aiken and Toney were imperfect. Dr. Wm. H. Baltzell, of Baltimore, gave it as his opinion that Ketchum died of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

FISK'S FUNERAL.

NEW YORK, January 8.—A large crowd blocked the streets around the Grand Opera House all morning. The body of Fisk was removed from the hotel to the large hall of the Erie Railway Directors, in the Opera House, where it was placed on a catafalque. The hall was covered with network of black and white festoons, black drapery depending from the cornice and covering the doors. At either end of the casket containing the body, were beautiful devices of anchors, crowns and white camelias. On either side of the casket were national flags and a regimental standard of the Ninth Regiment; also a large picture of the deceased was stationed at the head of the casket. The officers of the regiment bore the body from his residence to the Opera House, where it

Lay in State.

An immense concourse of people filed in to take a last view of the deceased. Fully fifty thousand people visited the remains before their removal. The body was dressed in the uniform of a Colonel. The face wore a slight expression of pain, but was otherwise natural. His cap and sword lay on the left of the casket. Large numbers of prominent citizens joined the immense assemblage which viewed the remains. Between one and two o'clock

The Procession

formed, and the catafalque with the body was brought out. The procession started at two o'clock from the Grand Opera House, the streets and avenues being crowded with at least one hundred and fifty thousand people. The Ninth Regiment was in full force. The scene was magnificent and impressive. Denunciations of the murderer was heard in all places. A large body of police headed the procession which marched in the following order from the Grand Opera House:

Double platoon of police; full band of the Ninth Regiment, playing the Dead March in Saul; about one thousand Erie officers and employees; then the Ninth Regiment with full ranks and arms reversed; next came the hearse, followed by Col. Fisk's favorite black charger; following were the officers of each regiment of the National Guard; a long line of carriages, in the foremost of which were Jay Gould, the President, and other officers of the Erie Road.

The whole procession was over a mile long. All the windows, balconies, stoops of houses and all the sidewalks of the streets and avenues were crowded with spectators. The procession proceeded to the New Haven Depot, where the remains were placed on a train accompanied by officers of the Ninth Regiment. Various committees left for Brattleboro, Vermont, where the funeral ceremonies will be held, none having taken place here.

The members of the Ninth Regiment are very indignant to-day over the assassination, and say they are

Determined to Hang Stokes.

The employees of the Erie road express a general desire to lynch Stokes. Stokes is still in his cell at the tombs. John Graham and the rest of his counsel held an interview with him at two o'clock. There is no excitement about the Toombs. The Court of Sessions is held in the same building.

"A DELIBERATE DEED."

Finding of the Coroner's Jury in the Fisk Tragedy—Stokes Held to Await Action by the Grand Jury—Josie Mansfield a Prisoner in Her Own House.

NEW YORK, January 9. The Fisk inquest was resumed this afternoon. Patrick Hart, porter at the Grand Central Hotel, testified to helping Fisk to the reception room and subsequently picking up a bullet. Captain Byrne, of the police, identified a conical bullet as that given him by Crockett, who got it from Hart. He also identified the pistol found by a lady on a sofa near the stair case. Two barrels were discharged.

Dr. Tripler testified to the wounds of Fisk, and that the one in the abdomen was necessarily fatal. The shock and peritonitis arising from the penetration of two loops of the intestines, making four holes, caused death. Probing for the bullet had nothing to do with it.

Fisk's ante mortem statement was read, despite the objection of prisoner's counsel.

Dr. Marsh read the result of the post mortem, and produced the ball. He also thought the wound necessarily fatal.

Counsellor Graham protested that it was a burlesque of justice to give the case to the jury without allowing it to be proved that Fisk was armed, and as prepared to take life as Stokes, but the Coroner declined to take any exceptions and left the case to the jury. The jury retired at five o'clock, and at 7:50 submitted their verdict, which all had signed, that Fisk came to his death in consequence of a wound or wounds inflicted by a ball or balls from a pistol in the in the hands of Edward S. Stokes, discharged by him in a deliberate manner at the person of said Fisk at the Grand Central Hotel.

The Coroner committed Stokes to the tombs for the action of the grand jury. His counsel urged the Coroner not to send the case before either grand juries now in session on account of the the present excited state of the public, and said he would be justified by the act which says that papers shall be sent at the next term of the grand jury. The District Attorney said by the next term was understood any part of the then current term. The Coroner reserved his opinion.

Miss Mansfield's house is closely guarded by officers under orders of the Coroner to prevent her leaving it without his special permission.

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A GRATEFUL GOVERNOR.

Michigan Sufferers in a Comfortable Condition—No More Contributions Needed.

DETROIT, January 10.—Governor Baldwin, of this State, has issued a proclamation addressed to the people of the United States, in which he says he now takes pleasure in announcing that further contributions in money for the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous fires in Michigan are unnecessary. The Governor tenders the hearty thanks of the whole people of Michigan to those whose earnest sympathy and liberal aid have so greatly alleviated the suffering of so many of our citizens.

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NASHVILLE, January 10.—Dr. Sears, custodian of the Peabody fund, has appropriated fifteen hundred dollars to pay an agent to travel over Tennessee and arouse the people to the importance of free schools. J. B. Kilbrew has been appointed the agent.

PROVIDENCE, January 10.—The warehouse of the Woonsocket Manufacturing Company, at Woonsocket, was damaged by fire to the extent of $10,600

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS
TO THE
NERVOUS
AND
DEBILITATED.

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, of our kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is you urine sometimes, thick, milky or flocky, or is ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is our memory impaired Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you fee listless, moping, tired of company, of life! Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody. Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your yeas brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as brigh Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. ave you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are nperfect health. You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart.

How many men, from the effects of excesses, have brought about that State of weakness in Sexual Organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcel ver suspected, and have used remedies for all ut the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or nsanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no tonic like it. It is the anchor of hop to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Beware of cou feits and those cheap decoctions called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price" and "larger bottles," etc. They are unreliable, and frequently injurious. *Ask for Helmbolds Take no other.*

PRICE—$1 25 PER BOTTLE,
OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $6 50.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, tablished upward of twenty years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelpia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere

ALEXIS AT ST. LOUIS.

Reception, Speeches, &c.

ST. LOUIS, January 6.—The formal reception to the Grand Duke Alexis took place in the spacious parlors of the Southern hotel at one o'clock. The rooms were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who had assembled to witness the ceremonies and do honor to the representative of a powerful and friendly nation. Upon the Duke being ushered into the parlor by the Reception Committee, Mayor Brown stepped forward and spoke as follows:

YOUR IMPERIAL HIGHNESS. Under monarchical forms of government, it is customary for rank to be met by its equal on diplomatic or State occasions, but, as in our system of government, we have neither Kings, Princes, Cæsars nor Emperors, nor other hereditary titles, we are unable to meet you that standard of equality. Yet, while we have none of these, we are all sovereigns, and as such welcome you to the city of St. Louis. Our Government, as you are aware, is Republican, and while we prefer that form to any other, it is not without its imperfections, for it is difficult to have liberty without license, or freedom without abuse; and there is perhaps no more despotic power than that of majorities. But if we labor to some extent under these evils, we bear them patiently, as we know they are self imposed, and that our Government has within its self the remedy, for the minority of to-day becomes the ruling power or majority of to-morrow. It makes, therefore, but little difference what the form of government is, provided it is wielded for the good of the governed, and while that of America may differ from that of Russia, there was an era in the history of each when the liberty and happiness of millions were involved in a single act, and most nobly did your royal father, by one stroke of the pen, vindicate the rights of humanity. Alas, that ours was dipped in blood. I refer to the liberation of your serfs and our slaves, and with so noble an example set by two of the most powerful nations in the world, slavery must soon cease to exist. There has long existed great friendliness and cordiality between your government and ours, and we trust that such will always be maintained, and we especially desire to express to you our recognition and sincere thanks for kindness shown by your august father to some of our citizens while in your country, and appreciate them the more coming from so high a source. Some of the gentlemen are now present, and hope to have an opportunity of showing you, in some slight manner at least, their appreciation of this flattering attention from the Czar of all the Russias. We are pleased to find that you were not satisfied with visiting merely the Capital of our government, but that you have penetrated to its centre, and intend visiting its Western border, and thus have an opportunity of seeing our whole country and people. Our city is yet in its infancy, containing probably 400,000 souls, and as the country, I might say the continent lying west of us is as yet sparsely settled, it is but fair to presume as this grows our city will grow, and if the last fifty years may be taken as a guide to the forecast of the future, we shall have one of the largest cities on this continent. We will feel great pleasure in showing you our public buildings and institutions, our iron and other manufactures, and the stupendous bridge across the Mississippi, now in course of construction, and all else that will be likely to interest or please you. On Monday evening we anticipate the pleasure of your company, and that of your suite, to an entertainment given in your honor and where many of our people expect the pleasure of meeting you. Trusting that your stay with us may be pleasant and interesting, as we greatly desire it shall, I again, in the name of the people of St. Louis, welcome you to our city.

His Imperial Highness responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your cordial welcome. I have come westward with particular pleasure, wishing to see as much as I can of the sources from which the wealth of your great country will in future be mainly derived, and I shall be happy to avail myself of your kind offer to visit your public buildings, your important manufactories and the remarkable bridge which will unite the east with the west, now divided by the waters of the Mississippi.

Quite a large number of prominent citizens were then formally introduced, after which the Ducal party retired to their apartments.

NEW YORK.

General Gossip.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Henry Swansey died in the hospital yesterday from injuries which were supposed to have been inflicted by a policeman last Sunday.

The Russian Christmas festivities were celebrated this morning on board the Svetiana, the flagship of the Russian fleet.

Isaac Van Wart Buckhout, the Sleepy Hollow murderer, has been sentenced to be executed at White Plains on February 16th.

The Custom House Investigating Committee have hired rooms for their future sessions at the Astor House, for which they pay twenty-five dollars per day.

A hearing in the injuction granted by Judge Barbour, not Barnard as reported, in respect to the sale of the New York Printing Company, was adjourned till next Tuesday.

Connolly a Fugitive.

It is reported to-night that ex-Controller Connolly left on Thursday, not Tuesday as before stated, for South America. The report cannot be substantiated, but reporters, who called at his residence, could get no information.

CRIME.

Another Bank Messenger Cropped.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The messenger of the Bank of New York had his pockets picked yesterday of a sight draft amounting to $20,000, in the office of Brown Bros. & Co. No arrests.

A Defaulter Bailed.

The late Supervisor of Internal Revenue, Kryzasanowski who is under indictment for embezzling $26 000, was to-day released from arrest in this city on giving idemnity bonds for $10,000.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, January 6.—The Wharton trial adjourned this morning soon after the assembling of the court in consequence of the absence of Steele, counsel for the defense. It is rumored that the defense are disposed to submit the case to the jury without argument. The State Attorney and Attorney General have addressed a note to Dr. Williams saying that his attendance in this case was compulsory.

Riot at Nelsonville, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 7.—The coal miners at Nelsonville yesterday refused to allow the men not members of the union to go to work in Brooks' coal mine, and threatened them with violence if they persisted in going in. Several shots were exchanged, when a force from this city was summoned by telegraph, and about twenty of the ringleaders among the miners were arrested and taken to Athens and lodged in jail.

THE FIRE FIEND.

At Fort Wayne, Indiana.

FORT WAYNE, January 7.—Last evening between seven and nine o'clock the large fruit house and grocery of J. B. White on Westberry street was destroyed by fire; also the two three story bricks adjoining, owned by Taylor & Anderson. Total loss about $140,000. The cause is supposed to be from filling a can with oil, the gas escaping therefrom igniting from a candle. White's loss is about $75,000, with not over $22,000 insurance.

At Titusville, Pa.

TITUSVILLE, January 6.—A destructive fire occurred here this morning about one o'clock. Twenty buildings in the heart of the city were destroyed. The principal buildings burned were the Sherman House, Petroleum Hall and Commercial Block. Loss $100,000; insurance about $50,000. The Assistant City Engineer fell from a ladder fracturing both knee-pans.

Hazard & Caswell's
Cod Liver Oil is the best.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE OIL "BULL'S" IN COURT.

Queer Developmens About a Greasy Subject.

The case of Kirkpatrick & Logan vs. W. J. Kounts which has occupied the attention of the Common Pleas Court was resumed yesterday. The defense involves a history of the transactions of the somewhat celebrated "Bull Ring" formed by oil dealers in the year 1869 to advance the price of oil. The action, as we have stated, was to recover for failure to comply with terms of contract to deliver certain quantities of oil to plaintiffs. A judgment was obtained against defendant for $3,753 by default, but subsequently this was set aside and the defendant let into a defense. When the case was called up, the plaintiff's counsel, Messrs. Acheson and Chalfant, offered in evidence the record of the judgment as making out a *prima facia* case.

Mr. H. Long testified, on Thursday, to the price of oil, state of the market, &c. during that period, and Geo. Bateman said he would rather not say whether or not he knew of a combination to buy up all the crude oil offered at the close of 1869. He believed the arrangement was to buy what oil was offered; but how long it was to be continued, or what price they intended to carry it to be, he did not know; the intention was to take what oil was offered and pay for it; he supposed they would sell it at a certain price; he knew of no fixed price at which they were to sell; they either had meney or raised money to purchase large quanties of oil.

Wm. Frew, testified—Am aware of the organization of a company in the fall of 1869—not for the purpose of buying large quantities of oil, however. It was certainly our purpose to pay for the oil and keep it until after the first of January, 1870, which we did; otherwise we would be breaking the market on ourselves; Kirkpatrick & Lyons were parties to that organization. Joseph Fleming, testified—Remember of a company being formed in the fall of 1869 for the purpose of purchasing crude oil; the persons constituting the company were Lockhart & Frew, Kirkpatrick & Logan, Dr. Hostetter, Samuel Lewis, Arnold Hertz and Byers & Co. Most of these persons were persons of large means; there was a considerable quantity of crude oil purchased by the company; I could not say the amount, but could say that it was not less than one hundred thousand barrels, purchased in the fall of 1869; there was no specific time for keeping the oil; we expected the oil to advance from all indications. Lockhart & Frew purchased most of the oil; they were not the agents of the organization; they bought the most that was bought in the oil regions. The first thing was that the production had not increased in 1869, is the reason we thought oil would rise; at the beginning of the year its production was about 10,000 barrels per day, and during the nine months, with very active developments, had only increased to about 11,500 barrels per day; the stock in the oil regions had been lower than it had ever been from the time oil was first discovered; on the other hand the export demand and shipment to Europe, had increased from year to year from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent., taking an average of three years, would show such an increase; under these circumstance we thought oil would advance from twenty to twenty-five per gallon. There was only one possible thing that could prevent the rise in oil and that was an increase of production, and we thought that was impossible; our determination to hold the oil was based on an anticipated rise from natural causes: it was that expectation which induced us to purchase oil and nothing else; the persons who composed this company had experience in the oil business.

Capt. J. T. Stockdale sworn—Was engaged in refining and buying and selling in 1869, the prices in crude oil in the latter part of December, 1869, were 16, 16¼, and as high as 17, the difference in the price of crude, &c., between the last of December, 1869, and first of January, 1870, was owing to the formation of a combination to buy oil. I think reduced oil if now worth in Philadelphia 21 to 22 cents, and crude sold here yesterday at ten cents; I account for this difference because barrels are now cheaper, and the freights on the Pennsylvania Railroad are less; we have also cheaper acids, and the system of manufacture is more perfect and we can make it a little cheaper.

John Benn, Sworn—was in the oil business in 1869; on the last few days of December, 1769, oil varied from 16½ to possibly 17½; on the 3d of January, 1870, crude was worth about thirteen cents; know of no natural causes to change the price between those dates; I know of no reason for the decline except the so-called combination to quit buying after the last of December.

The case will probably occupy the attention of the court most of to-day.

ENGINEER KILLED.

Terrific Explosion of an Oil Tank on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

On Saturday afternoon about two o'clock a young man named J. Thomas Bennett, twenty-six years of age, met with a fatal accident on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Mr. Bennett was employed on the for some time as an engineer, and was bringing his train to Pittsburgh. In the vicinity of Foster's station he noticed a huge volume of smoke shoot up in the neighborhood of the oil refinery. The train was stopped and the locomotive detached from the train. Bennett, together with the conductor and one of the brakemen, started down to the scene of the fire. Upon arriving they discovered one of the huge tanks filled with oil on fire. The locomotive was standing immediately in front of the burning tank, when all at once, with no warning save a seething, hissing sound, closely followed by a loud report, which seemed to shake the hills around, the immense mass of iron was scattered in every direction, one of the flying bolts striking Bennett and killing him almost instantly. The conductor and brakeman also sustained serious injuries. Deceased was unmarried, and resided with his parents at No. 101 Grant avenue, near Lincoln, and was widely known and esteemed.

Coroner's Inquest.

On Saturday afternoon, Coroner West held an inquest on the body of a man, named Christian Lutzkes, residing in Lawrenceville, who died very suddenly, on Saturday morning, in bed. It appears that he was lying in bed in a room by himself, and about two o'clock in the morning, the wife, who was sleeping in a bed in an adjoining room, was awakened by his coughing and going to his bedside, he breathed but a moment and expired. Dr. Jacoby gave as his opinion that he died from hemorrhage of the lungs and a verdict was rendered accordingly. Deceased was fifty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss.

OBITUARY.

Demise of Dr. T. F. Dale.

On Saturday evening Dr. T. F. Dale, one of the oldest and most widely known and respected physicians of this city, breathed his last at his residence on West Ohio street, Allegheny city. The immediate cause of his death was an immense carbuncle on his neck, which defied all medical skill, and which the lamented Dr. bore with rare fortitude and resignation. Deceased was in his sixty-fourth year, and was one of the oldest physicians in the county. Dr. Dale, in years past, mingled largely in politics, and was a member of the National Whig Convention which nominated Henry Clay in 1844. He was also largely identified with the temperance movement for nearly a half century back, and was a pronounced advocate of the Prohibition movement. For some years back he has been associated with Dr. Sutton, and was in the possession of an immense practice. Deceased was the father of Col. Dale, a gallant defender of the Union, and who laid down his life on his country's altar during the Great Rebellion. Dr. Dale was a man of fine personal presence, eminently social in his manners, and was widely known and will be remembered by the poor and unfortunate for his charitable and humane traits. In the ripe fruition of years he passed away, lamented by his sorrow stricken family; by the many recipients of his kindness and charity, and by thousands of sincere friends in all walks of life. As the grandest of English Bards has said:

> "Leaves have their time to fall,
> And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath,
> And stars to set. But all seasons
> Thou hast for thine own, Oh! Death.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

ALTOONA complains of inferior gas.

THE fur trade is unusually brisk throughout the State.

CHRISTMAS was a beautiful spring-like day, and our sidewalks were thronged from morning till night.—*Greensburg Argus.*

THE National Neglected Married Woman's Society, of Doylestown, invite respectable single men to attend the weekly meetings.

IN the lower section of Montgomery county, bordering on Philadelphia, small pox is making sad ravages among the inhabitants, and many fatal cases are reported.

BENJ. C. SMITH, SR., who recently died in Limerick township, Montgomery county, at the advanced age of 83 years, was one of the veterans of the war of 1812.

A SON of Mr. Frank M'Cullough, of Johnstown, aged fourteen years, fell from the roof of the C. I. Co.'s new stable on Tuesday and sustained internal injuries which are likely to prove fatal.

SAMUEL F. SHAEFFER, of Exeter township, Berks county, has raised, this season, 25 turkeys, 12 of which were hens which weighed together 452 pounds, averaging 18 pounds a piece.

To parties not familiar with the business the extent of the trade in polecat, mink, fox, coon, muskrat and other skins is not realized. A skunk skin is worth from 60 cents to $1; a mink skin from $3 to $4; coon about half a dollar, and muskrat from 12 to 15 cents.

THE Delaware Co., *Democrat* says Chester is the best locality in the State for ship building, which is rapidly discovered by capitalists in the business. In a few years the river front from Marcus Hook to the mouth of Ridley Creek, will be principally occupied by ship yards.

MR. JOHN MCHENRY, of Rayne township, one of the oldest citizens, died very suddenly on Saturday night last. He retired in the evening in apparent good health, and was found dead in his bed on Sabbath morning. The deceased was the father of Captain Sam. McHenry, well known to our people.—*Indiana Democrat.*

THE Clearfield *Republican* says: The following is the result of the election in this borough on Friday last. The town councilmen were elected under the new, or cumulative, voting law, the Democrats electing four and the Radicals two members. The new law is a humbug. As a Democrat, we would rather concede our opponents two members of council for all future time, than to be punished with this "cumulative voting."

IT is not an original opinion, but what amounts to the same thing, it is the private opinion publicly expressed, of another equally smart, that the winter through which we are wearily wading has been and will be, a very cold one, and without deep snows, intermingled with rains, sharp frosts and sunny days—and as an annual avers will be cold enough to suit anybody.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

OHIO NEWS.

THE Stark county jail has eight inmates.

TWENTY new railroads are being constructed in Ohio.

A NINE hundred pound hog is one of the attractions at New Philadelphia.

THE project of building a railroad from Wheeling to Dennison is being earnestly discussed in that section.

IRONTON papers quote flour higher by wholesale than by retail.

DR. FRANCIS HOY, of Columbus, is one hundred years old, and his wife is ninety-five.

THE First National Bank of Jackson has been organized. The capital stock is $60,000. H. L. Chapman is President, and Volney H Benton, Cashier.

A LONDON, Ohio, printer boy was not only willing to work, but agreed to walk sixteen miles to his employer's office.

THE certificate of incorporation of the Wheeling and Tuscarawas Valley Railway Company was filed with the Secretary of State on Tuesday.

THE funny man of the Akron *Times* asks: Why are clergymen now a days like railroad brakeman? Because they are doing an immense amount of coupling.

XENIA is stirring itself vigorously toward getting a railroad by way of Washington C. H., to the rich mineral regions of Southern Ohio.

WE learn that the Recorder of Ashtabula county put upon record a few days since a mortgage from the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh road. The mortgage secures one and a half million dollars. The fund raised by the mortgage is to construct fifty-five miles of the road and to finish paying for the five miles of the Vienna road.—*Mahoning Vindicator.*

ONE of Napoleon the Great's old guard, Casper Kraum, was found dead in his log cottage, in Perry county, O., on last Christmas morning. He was born in Saxony, December 8, 1767, and was consequently aged 104 years and 14 days. He served nine years under Napoleon I., and was in the awful disasters of the Russian campaign and the battle of Leipsic. He had resided in Perry county for about thirty years.

The Wild Geese

Do no regard Dr. Ayer's wisdom in migrating north—such immense numbers of them as are flying over us now, while his almanac says: "Bleak and blustering about this time, with heavy snow."—Cedar Rapids (Ia.) *Times*, March 3.

We were too fast last week in our item on the conflict between Dr. Ayer and the wild geese. The Doctor's science beat their instinct this time. Not for years have we had such a snow storm as that of last Sunday. The snow lies three feet deep on a level in Minnesota and two feet in Wisconsin, while the storm has swept from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. Snow fell to various depths as far south as Denver, Fort Union and Santa Fe. Learned as we believed Dr. Ayer in the arcana of nature, and wonderful as we knew his medicine to be, we were not prepared for so signal an instance of his superiority, not only over the wise men, but the wisest of animals whose instinct is considered unfailing. We drive up the peg, more firmly than ever, over our hearth for Ayer's American Almanac.—Cedar Rapids *Times*, March 10.

1td&w.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use,

TO CURE Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PEARL'S REFINED

WHITE GLYCERINE.

PEARL'S REFINED

WHITE GLYCERINE.

This remarkable and beautiful product, the acknowledged superior of all articles used to benefit the skin and improve the complexion, is believed to be the only article known to chemistry that will penetrate the skin without injury, decoralize all spots and remove the faults of the complexion. It bleaches the skin; it eradicates all spots, tan, freckles, moth, impurities and discolorations of every kind, and imparts clearness and purity to the complexion.

Sold in Pittsburgh at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

84 MARKET STREET.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell hem. no16:d&w.

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $50,000, with the privilege of increasing to $500,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6mW

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S OFFICE, Corner of Ross st and Fifth ave, (near the Court House,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Taylor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.

Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.

Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure

He rejects all agents that produce disease, su. as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes, Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants

Those failing to get relief are invited to call. A consultations free. jy 29:1yw

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Prepared by GARANCIERRE & DUPONT, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France. Are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick Dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of Symptoms, arising from Overuse and Excesses.

They cure when all other remedies fail.

Price $1 per Box.

Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOB MOSES, 18 COURTLAND ST., NEW YORK. Pamphlet of Advice is in each box, or will be sent Free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousand have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. *A single dose relieves in* TEN MINUTES. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 35 cents. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address JOB MOSES,

18 Courtlandt Street. New York.

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Near the Soldier's Monument,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Spring and Plain Wagons, Carts, and Wheelbarrows of all kinds constantly on han and made to order. Our

Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon,

We warrant to be the strongest and lightest wagon in use. Dealers and contractors supplied at low prices.

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WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. ct15-1y

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,

au26:1yW 78 Nassau street, New York.

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDER-FEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:31w-E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

INVESTMENTS!

Important to Holders of United States Five-Twenties.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, December, 1871.

The *now completed success* of the New Five Per Cent. Government Loan places it beyond doubt that the entire Public Debt of the United States can be, and soon will be, funded at 5 per cent. or a less rate. The One Hundred Millions of Five-Twenties of 1862, called in for payment September 1, and on which interest stopped December 1, are now nearly all redeemed and cancelled.

In addition to this large amount, the Secretary of the Treasury, being unable to purchase Five-Twenties in the open market at par, or less, in coin, has called in for redemption Twenty Millions more, interest to cease March 7, 1872. This fixed policy of the Treasury Department, and the demonstrated ability of the Government to promptly place a Five Per Cent. Loan, indicate that *all* holders of Five-Twenties will soon be required to surrender them for redemption, receiving in return either coin payment or bonds of the new issue bearing an average rate of 4½ per cent. interest.

In view of these facts, the present holders of United States securities must decide whether it is not best to make *at once* such a change of investment as will enable them to realize as *profit*, or add to their capital, the present average premium of 12 to 14 per cent. on Five-Twenties, while at the same time largely increasing their annual income.

To those who wish to take advantage of the present most favorable opportunity for making the exchange suggested, we strongly recommend the First Mortgage 7-30 Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, now selling at par and accrued interest in currency. The results already accomplished in the construction and equipment of nearly Three Hundred Miles of Road, and the rapid development of the adjacent country, have established the permanency and success of the Northern Pacific enterprise, and created a large and increasing demand for the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. With their high rate of interest, their ample security, and their convertibility into the lands of the Company at 10 per cent. premium, they constitute a most desirable investment, and can hardly fail to advance considerably above par at an early day.

The holder of a $1,000 Five-Twenty Bond who exchanges it now for Northern Pacifics, thereby increases his principal by 12 to 14 per cent., receiving say $1,140 in Northern Pacifics for $1,000 in Five-Twenties. He also permanently increases the yearly interest income on his investment more than 38 per cent. or from $60,000 in gold to $83 22 in gold.

These most unusual opportunities for the profitable conversion of Government Bonds into Corporate Securities of undoubted reliability, cannot, in the nature of the case, long continue. Loanable capital is increasingly abundant, both at home or abroad; Government and corporate disbursements for interest and dividends in the next ninety days will disengage some two hundred millions of capital, most which will at once seek reinvestment; really desirable investment securities are scarce compared with the present and probable demand for them, hence an early advance in their value is certain. The 7-30 Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad are being rapidly absorbed by the people, and the Company expect soon to be enabled to substitute a six per cent. security for the residue of their construction loan.

These facts promise, very soon, to change the entire aspect of the loan market, which is just now so peculiarly favorable to investors, and suggest prompt action on the part of those who wish to exchange securities in time to profit by the present premium on Five-Twenties and the present low price of Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Philadelphia, New York & Washington,
Financial Agents Northern Pacific R. R. Co.

These bonds are for sale for currency, or in exchange for all marketable securities, by the following Banks and Bankers of Pittsburgh:

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK.
MASONIC DEPOSIT BANK.
N. HOLMES & SONS.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
J. T. BRADY & CO.,
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

I unhesitatingly recommend these bonds as a *safe, reliable* and *profitable* investment.

J. K. MOORHEAD,
General Agent for Pittsburgh District.
dec23-deod&2tW

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'f'g Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST

Smoking Tobacco

IS MANUFACTURED AT

FACTORY NO. 1

3d District of Maryland.

SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INNCRIPTION.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venerial diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases. 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 396 Penn street. Pittsburgh, Pa. mar1:1yd&w.

DR. A. SLEE,

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Longer in the practice of Spinal and Chronic diseases than any physician in the city so advertising.

All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhoea or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumpt on and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amanorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 264 Penn street. aug.12d&w:1

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ROSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS

Are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all Diseases of the Blood.

One Bottle of Rosadalis

Will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

Have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years, and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

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DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
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CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAM'L G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro', Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the medical profession we guarantee a fluid extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

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The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

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IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

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Gift Enterprise,

To be Drawn Monday, Feb. 19, 1872.

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF

$5,000 each in Greenbacks.

Two Prizes of $1,000. } each in { GREENBACKS
Five Prizes of $500.
Ten Prizes $100.

One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600. One fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500. 10 Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 5 heavy cased Gold Hunting Watches and Heavy Gold Chains, worth $300 each. Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each. Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each. 800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine and Gent's Gold VEST CHAINS.

Solid and Double Plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c, &c. Number of Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 60,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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OFFICE. CINCINNATI, O.
101 W. 5th street.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations must have extraordinary virtues Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the publi about forty years, by long continued series of marvellous cures, which have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equaled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of Coughs, Colds, Consumption that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORIAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, which is well fonded, if the remedy betaken in season Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords in sudden attacks, and by its timely

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And sold by Druggists all round the world.

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HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

The basis of its remedial properties is a vegetable compound.

It Will Restore Gray Hair to its Original Colors.

It will keep the hair from falling out.
It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.
It is a splendid hair dressing.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists.

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HISTORY OF THE GREAT FIRES.

In CHICAGO and the WEST by Rev. E. J GOODSPEED, D. D., of Chicago. The only complete History of these great events. 600 8vo. pages; 50 Engravings; price $2 50; outfit, $1.00. 70,000 already sold. Profits go to sufferers. Agents wanted. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, or J. W. Goodspeed, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati. dec 16:3mW

ASSASSINATION.

THE PRINCE OF ERIE MURDERED.

STOKES SHOOTS COL. JIM FISK, JR.

[FIRST DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, January 6.—James Fisk, Jr., was shot twice in the breast by Edward Stokes at the Grand Central Hotel at twenty minutes past four this afternoon. The affair took place in the vestibule. Fisk was assisted to a chair. It is thought that he cannot survive. Stokes was arrested and conveyed to the Fifteenth precinct station house. Fisk had just alighted from his carriage, and entered the hotel when he was shot.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, January 6.—Following are the circumstances attending Fisk's shooting: At four and a half o'clock in the afternoon

A Carriage Stopped

at the entrance to the Grand Central Hotel. It contained Fisk and a companion. The former alighted and entered the hotel for the purpose of proceeding to his room. As he ascended the first step, Stokes came out of an adjoining passage, unperceived by Fisk, unbottoned his coat, drew out a revolver, and rapidly

Discharged Three Shots at Fisk.

The first lodged in Fisk's shoulder, the second whistled close by his head, the third, with a more fatal direction, took effect in the abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound. Fisk at once staggered and fell, while Stokes, casting a look of hatred on the prostrate form of his victim, said in savage tones: "I have done for the s— of a b—— this time." Fisk evidently recognized his assailant before falling, but made no remark. Immediately after the shot was fired, the hotel employees

Rushed to the Scene.

While some cared for the wounded man, others seized Stokes, who, seeing escape impossible, made no resistance, and was promptly handed over to the police. Fisk was quietly conveyed to his room, where the surgeon of the hotel was soon in attendance upon him. Meantime telegraphic messages were sent for further surgical aid and for the friends of Fish.

The scene at the hotel after the shooting was one of

Extraordinary Excitement.

Crowds coming from the matinees at the various theatres, hearing of the occurrence thronged the corridors of the hotel eagerly discussing the event, and making enquiries about the particulars of the outrage. The officers who arrested Stokes conveyed him to the Fifteenth Precinct Station, where he is now lodged in a cell.

The Assassin's Motive.

It is said that the order of Judge Brady restraining Stokes and Miss Mansfield from publishing the letters in Miss Mansfield's possession, affecting Mr. Fisk, Peter B. Sweeney and others, has had an exasperating effect upon Stokes. It is believed that he was aroused to desperation, partly in consequence of rumors generally received as well founded that the Grand Jury have found an indictment against himself and Miss Mansfield for attempts to black mail Fisk.

The Wound

in Fisk's abdomen is similar to that which caused the death of the late Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. The doctors are now (eight o'clock) probing for the bullet, but have not yet succeeded in finding it. It is not supposed that the wounded man can survive until morning.

The coroner has been sent for to take the ante-mortem statement.

The News of the Shooting

spread over the city and produced intense excitement. A vast crowd of people assembled around the hotel where Fisk is lying in very critical condition.

It is possible that Stokes was in an excited state of mind caused by the proceedings at Yorkville, where he was a witness to-day in the Mansfield libel suit. For some time he is said to have been

In a Desperate State of Mind,

Evidently caused by the slow progress of the cases against Fisk in which he was concerned. In June last an award of $10,000 was made in favor of Stokes, the settlement of a long claim he had against Fisk. With this he was dissatisfied and has applied to have the decision set aside and the case re-opened. This is now pending, About three months since Miss Mansfield instituted a libel suit against Fisk for the recovery of $50,000, moneys which she claims to have loaned and given Fisk. Thereupon Fisk applied for an injunction restraining the use of his private letters in the Mansfield prosecution, which it is said were about to be published, and which was yesterday decided by Judge Brady ordering its continuance. When Fisk apposed the preliminary papers in the civil suit of Miss Mansfield, affidavits were filed on the part of Fisk setting forth that the case was an attempt to blackmail, whereupon Miss Mansfield instituted libel proceedings at Yorkville police court, which are still pending.

Stokes Reticent.

Stokes was interogated at the station house on the shooting, but his counsel ex-Judge McKean, refused to make any statement. The most intense indignation is universally expressed against the manner of the shooting. Among the hundreds who enquire at the hotel as to the condition of the victim there was but one opinion of intense indignation against the assassin and commisseration for the victim.

Drs. Wood and White, and others are in attendance on Fisk. His wound is pronounced dangerous. There is considerable nervous prostration, but neither hemorrhage nor inflamation have as yet not set in. While Fisk's condition is considered critical, the opinion of the surgeons in attendance is that he

Would Certainly Live Over Night.

Charles S. Spencer, one of Fisk's lawyer's, stated in the crowd at the Grand Central Hotel, that Stokes had already obtained fifty thousand dollars from Fisk, and that failing in his last attempt he had, like a coward, shot Fisk. He also said that when Stokes left court to-day he was perfectly cool and collected.

Many Friends and Acquaintances

of Fisk are at the hotel. Wm. M. Tweed and Jay Gould are among the number. Fisk is calm and collected, and able to converse.

About nine o'clock the coroner heard the statement of Fisk as to the shooting, as already telegraphed. About half-past nine he was engaged with his lawyer, D. D. Field, making his will. The doctors are unable to state up to ten o'clock whether the bullet has penetrated an intestine; consequently there is some hope that the wound may not prove fatal.

Fisk's Statement to the Coroner

was to the effect that he had come to the hotel and made inquiries as to whether Miss Morse was in, and being answered in the affirmative, proceeded up the stairs. He had no suspicion that any one intended to harm him, when about on the first landing he saw a flash and felt something strike him upon the abdomen. Before falling he recognized Stokes as his assailant. He did not again see Stokes until he was brought before him to identify him. The evidence of the boys in the hallway corroborated the statement of the wounded man, and the jury rendered a verdict that Fisk had came to his injuries at the hands of Edward S. Stokes.

Belding, his former partner, was among those who visited him.

It is rumored that Stokes has engaged Jno. Graham to act as his counsel. The bullet penetrated about two inches above the navel, and passed down towards the right. The doctors are of the opinion that the intestines are uninjured.

Threats of Lynching

were freely expressed against Stokes.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

2 A. M.—Fisk is sleeping soundly. The ball has been found but not extracted. The surgeons feel confident that he will live through to night, and think favorably of his ultimate recovery.

Last Moments of the Prince of Erie.

NEW YORK, January 7—A few minutes before eleven o'clock this morning, James Fisk, Jr. expired. All that unremitting medical skill and attention could do had been done, but of no avail.

Jay Gould

was in attendance from an early honr this morning, His face wore, while there was yet hope that his friend might recover, its usual calm expression. No sooner had Fisk expired, however, than Gould's fortitude gave way, and his grief found vent in tears. The news of Fisk's death spread rapidly, and everywhere produced a

Profound Sensation and Regret.

All the aspersions that his enemies had heaped upon his character were in the moment forgotten, and only his noble qualities of head and heart were remembered—his frankness, his generosity and his charity.

The scene in and around the room where the body lay was touching in the extreme. It became necessary to admit up stairs only those who came at first on business, notwithstanding which a very large number of the friends of Fisk and guests of the hotel were received in a body. Many ladies were among them.

Later in the afternoon, prior to the removal of the body to Fisk's late residence, the public were admitted to view it.

At six o'clock this morning,

The First Ominous Change

appeared in the patient, although not perhaps the first indication of his final end. He grew a little restless; his face had a greater palor, and his breathing was less easy and regular. On feeling his pulse, Dr. Fisher found it was more rapid, very nearly one hundred. At half past six Col. Fisk said something in a broken tone and then closed his eyes. The change in his face had become more apparent.

The Palor Was More Deathlike

and moisture appeared on his forehead. The pulse was over one hundred, and the doctors stood by the bedside watching the patient attentively. At seven o'clock it was at first announced that he was fast sinking and that danger of a sudden ending of his intense agony was very great.

His Pulse Was at This Time 130.

Dr. Fisher went down stairs in a hurried manner and asked something of the night clerk, then went back again. He looked very anxious. At a quarter past seven

Mrs. Fisk

arrived. She was admitted first into the ante room, and soon afterwards into the bed room. Mrs. Fisk was terribly agitated at the bedside of her husband. This scene was the most heartrending that had yet taken place, and those present could not suppress their emotion. The doctors were appealed to by the wife to give some little hope, but they gently indicated that they dare not say there was any chance of life. Fisk was not much moved at the moments when he was cognizant of his surroundings, but seemed never deserted by the coolness and fortitude which he displayed when first shot. At eight o'clock there was a little change. At half-past eight the doctors consulted, and at nine o'clock the suppressed excitement about his bed was almost

Too Intense to Bear.

At half past nine the friends were permitted to go to his bedside and he thanked them for coming. After this the rapidity of decline showed itself more strongly than ever before. At 10 o'clock there was eager hushed whispering, as it was told in every ear that the end was surely drawing nigh. At half past ten he lay scarcely knowing that there were any ministering to him. He turned his face to the wall, noticed no one and

Ceased to Breathe at a Quarter of Eleven.

The body will be conveyed from his late residence, No. 313 West Twenty-third street, to the New Haven depot at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The funeral will take place at Brattleboro, Vermont, Tuesday, at one o'clock P. M.

The brigade, to which the Ninth Regiment was attached, has been ordered out to escort the remains to the depot to-morrow, the Ninth acting as special funeral escort. The officers of the brigade will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Stokes

was taken to the Tombs this morning, and placed in a cell on the second tier where the worst criminals are confined. When he heard of Fisk's death he expressed regret, and said he did the deed in a state of frenzy. The indignation of the public finds vent in a general wish that the criminal may be tried, convicted and hanged without delay.

FISK'S WILL.

Testimentary Bequests of the Deceased Hero.

NEW YORK. January 7.—The following are the provisions of Col. Fisk's will: Miss Hooker, his sister, received $100,000 in the Narragansett Steamship Company's shares. His father and mother received $3,000 a year. To each of the Misses Morse he bequethed $2,000 a year; to his Ninth regiment $11,000. This gift was made a week ago, but was legalized last night. To his wife he bequeathed the balance of his property of all kinds. To Jay Gould, for whom he entertained the warmest and most disinterested frendship, he left his personal effects, and entrusted to him "the labor of love," as it is called in the will, of carrying out all his (Fisk's) projects in regard to public improvement. Mrs. Fisk inherits all her deceased husband's shares in the Erie railroad.

THE FISK-MANSFIELD SUIT.

The Heroine of the Tragedy on the Witness Stand—She Weeps—Glimpses of Fisk's Private Life.

NEW YORK, January 6.—There were not many spectators present at the hearing in the Fisk-Mansfield suit this morning. Fisk was not there. Miss Mansfield, who attended early with her cousin Mrs. Williams was called and ascended the witness stand. Her cross examination was continued; she testified that she did not make war on Fisk, until Fisk induced her servants to leave, and sought to use them against her, and she said: "I do not know of a stenographer's being at my house more than once taking notes in connection with this case; never asked Miss Wood to introduce me to Mr. Fisk; made his acquaintance accidentally at her house; did not make an appointment to meet Fisk and Geo. Butler, now Minister to Egypt, at Miss Wood's; never told Miss Wood or Mr. Fisk that I was in needy circumstances; for I was not, never met Miss Wood at the American or Americus club house.

Mr. McKean, for complainant, asked that the examination be stopped. It was evident that some person of an evil heart had furnished counsel with a question calculated to insult witness. The question he had asked was pertinent, showing that Miss Mansfield intended all the time to blackmail Fisk; that she frequently said she did not care for him.

The question was excluded. A number of other questions of a similar character which were put to witness but excluded, caused Miss Mansfield to weep quite freely.

A little sparring was indulged in by counsel, and McKean declared that the questions put by Beach were merely for the purpose of getting them into the newspapers.

Mr. Beach—Did Miss Wood show you silk dresses and magnificent diamonds saying, "Look what I have got from him. You remember when I had only one old silk dress and no money."

Mr. McKean objected.

Mr. Beach—Did not Miss Wood reply, "If you were smart you could make more?" and did you not reply, "I don't want to beat him too fast."

Mr. McKean objected. The justice ruled the question out.

Miss Mansfield—"I never intended to blackmail Fisk. My conduct did not indicate it." She wiped the tears from her eyes.

Mrs. Williams, cousin of Miss Mansfield, was next put upon the stand.

McKean read for her an affidavit containing the so called conversations between her (Miss Mansfield) and Stokes about blackmailing Fisk, and asked if they were true.

Mrs. Williams—They are not. I have lived with my cousin for two years in Boston. Mr. Stokes visited my cousin's house as any other visitor, probably three times a week. He has taken meals there, perhaps one month. My cousin acted as hostess King acted as waiter on these occasions. She did not wish to tell who else took meals there, not liking to drag innocent persons into the case. No part of the conversations in the affidavit read by McKean is true; there were no conversations about exacting money from Fisk. When Stokes was at my cousin's house no allusions were made regarding Fisk as to exacting money from him.

Edward Stokes testified that he resided at the Hoffman House; was acquainted with Miss Mansfield and the waiter King; there never was any conversation alluded to in the affidavit; he became acquainted with Miss Mansfield in Philadelphia about three years ago. The meeting was purely accidental, Fisk took him to Mrs. Mansfield's to dinner. About two years ago he had visited Mrs. Mansfield frequently; he had threatened to pursue Fisk in a legal way unless he settled with him. He had threatened to expose the way in which he had been swindled by Fisk, in the newspapers. He had said to Fisk that he would take the papers to the Legislature and place them before that body. Mr. Fisk lived at Mrs. Mansfield's house in Twenty-third street; he was displaced there about a year ago. He had never paid anything at Mrs. Mansfield's establishment; was not in the habit of remaining over night in the house; he had slept there three or four times in two years; he had often staid late in the evening, sometimes until after midnight, very seldom in the company of Miss Mansfield alone. He had never staid in the room with Mrs. Mansfield. There was nothing improper between her and witness.

The case was adjourned to Saturday next.

Rumored Indictment of Stokes and Miss Mansfield.

It was confidently asserted this afternoon that the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer had found indictments against Stokes and Miss Mansfield for conspiracy to obtain money, and that warrants have been issued for their arrest. Fisk has been about the rooms of this Grand Jury at various times during the past week.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

What New York Journals Think of the Fisk Tragedy.

NEW YORK, January 7.—The journals comment upon the Fisk murder.

The *Herald* says: The cowardliness of the act has reaped its first fruits in the public mind by awakening for Fisk a wide-felt sympathy. There is nothing in the case to distinguish it from murder for which death on the gallows is the penalty if convicted.

The *Times* pronounces the murder as a deed brutal and cowardly, and will attract toward Fisk an amount of public sympathy to which no part of his career has entitled him.

The *World* says: In the act may be seen in its most accurate type the spirit of those martial murders which disgrace our pretensions to civilization, and whatever miserable results this wretched business may have, it will have one beneficent result, if it enables the men who cannot see that murder is murder when perpetrated under the specious plea of upholding the sanctity of the marriage tie.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

An Aged Physician Found Murdered in His Own Office—Thirteen Wounds About the Head and Face—The Skull Crushed in Three Places—No Clue.

BALTIMORE, MD., December 7.—Dr. Merriman Cole, a retired physician, aged 73, was found brutally murdered in his office at No. 86 North Exeter street, about eight o'clock last night. He was found lying dead on the office floor by his daughter, who went to call him to his supper, with thirteen wounds about his head and face, and with his skull crushed in three different places, apparently with a hammer. One pocket of his pantaloons was torn out, and a portion of the left was hanging on the outside. About nine dollars were found scattered over the floor, and twenty-four dollars were found in his wallet. In his coat pocket on the table was an unfinished receipt, which Dr. Cole was doubtless writing when struck down. He was in the habit of collecting his rents every Saturday. The locality of the murder was in the very heart of the city, being about two blocks west of Baltimore street and east of Jones' Falls. Intense excitement prevails, but no arrests have yet been made.

STILL AT LOGGERHEADS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—The political muddle continues. The Mechanics' Institute has every appearance of a military and police headquarters. A large body of police were kept on duty during last night, and to-day some three hundred policemen and several companies of militia are there, besides two companies of United States troops, who are under arms in the vicinity of the State House. Governor Warmoth this morning

Issued the Following Proclamation:

It having been brought to my knowledge that causeless and base rumors were put in circulation to the effect that the military authorities of the United States government had withdrawn their support of my acts as Governor of the State, I beg to state that these reports are false and without a shadow of justification. I am in entire and perfect accord with the military authorities stationed here, and I have assurances from them that they will sustain and assist me in repressing disorder and tumult.

The Governor, through an attorney, has applied for an injunction in the Eighth District Court against the Carter faction to restrain them from attempting to organize the House of Representatives or transact any business whatever at the "Gem Saloon" or elsewhere, except such as are entitled to claim their seats in the House now in session with a quorum at the State House.

The Governor has informed General Emory of these proceedings, and asked his co-operation in case of resistance, and to act without further notice in case of riot or tumult, should it occur.

Speaker Brewster, of the Warmoth faction. has also appealed to the Eighth District Court for

Writs of Habeas Corpus.

directing Geo. W. Carter and General Mudgett, Sergeant-at-Arms, to produce in court the bodies of three members of the Legislature alleged to be forcibly detained and deprived of their liberties. Judge Dibble, of course, granted all the processes asked for by the Warmothites and ordered the writs to be issued and served. They were placed in the hands of the Sheriff who attempted to serve them this afternoon, but was refused admission to the hall where the Carterites were in session. The Court, therefore, applied to the Governor for a military force to

Enforce the Orders of the Court.

About five o'clock, when these facts became known, an immense crowd rapidly assembled around the Hall of the Carterites on Royal street, between Canal and the Custom House streets About the same hour a battalion of infantry and a company of Metropolitan police, with fixed bayonets, all under command of Colonel Squirrs, moved from the State House down Canal street, turning into Custom House street at the old levee, out Custom House nearly to Royal street, when they were halted. This movement produced intense excitement. The crowd on Royal street increased rapidly, and in a few moments extended two or three squares on either side. The crowd seemed greatly excited and a riot was feared. The stores in the vicinity on Canal street were closed as well as those on Royal street. Col. Squirrs, taking the sheriff by the hand, advanced to the door of the Legislature and demanded that the sheriff be allowed admission to serve the processes of court. After a parley

The Sheriff Served His Writ.

The military moved back to the Mechanics' Institute. The Carterites evidently regarded the action of the militia as favorable, and gave them hearty cheers as they passed Royal street, the crowd giving way at their approach. After the military left Royal street the crowd re-assembled at Legislative Hall, calling loudly for Carter, who came out and delivered a brief speech, stating that he had just received from the United States Marshal a communication in which he says that General Emory informs me that in consequence of the

Nefarious Course of Governor Warmoth

he, (Emory) would support him no longer.

Applause followed this announcement, showing that the sympathies of a large concourse of citizens there assembled, approved of Emory's action. Carter spoke a few minutes longer, and was frequently interupted by applause. Speeches were also made by Mr. Eustace and Judge Colton. These speakers maintained that the sympathies were with the, Carterites because they stood pledged to repeal four odious and apprehensive measures—the constabulary, Metropolitan police, election and printing laws.

The injunction before the Eighth District Court, restraining members of the general Assembly from meeting elsewhere than in the State House will be tried on Wednesday. The House confers has been issued from the Eighth district court directing the Commissioner's of the Cutler, Wilderness, to produce in court the Senators supposed to be aboard the vessel.

There was no quorum in the Senate.

The general Assembly on Royal street adjourned until Tuesday, Monday the 8th of January being a holiday.

Mr. Carter stated to the public that the members would obey and submit to the processes of any court whenever served.

About 7 this evening the St. Peter St. Armony was opened by a crowd who

Helped Themselves to Arms,

and afterwards paraded the streets. Each faction claim that overtures of compromise have been made by the others. Mr. C. A. Weed of the *Times* proposing a suspension of further action until noon on Tuesday. The proposition was not accepted by either party.

1. p. m. The city is quiet. No further excitement is apprehended until Tuesday.

Grant Deserts His Toadies.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The President is in constant telegraphic communication with the Secretary of War and others on the Louisiana affairs. It is authoritatively stated that the administration will not interfere in the local difficulties there any further than necessary to preserve the peace. General Emory has been ordered to use his best judgement in the premises. Yesterday, acting Secretary of the Treasury Hartley inquired of Collector Casey whether the Wilderness was used to prevent a quorum in the Legislature by not landing at the city. Collector Casey's reply was: "Suspend judgement until you hear further, as false reports have been sent to Washington." Hartley responded that Casey's reply was not specific, and subsequently telegraphed Casey to order the Wilderness to New Orleans at once, and so advised. The Lieutenant Commander replies to Hartley that the Wilderness is here now and has not been out of the city.

SALT LAKE, January 6.—There is great interest here in regard to the new mines recently opened in the Southwest corner of Idaho. one hundred miles from the Centaal Pacific Railroad. It is reported that veins of solid mineral ten to sixty feet wide and ranging from over one hundred to two hundred and fifty per ton have been opened. An English company is negotiating for its purchase.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The pigeon match which was announced to take place at Fleetwood park was broken up by the police.

HARRISBURG.

SENATE.

Special to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 4.—The CLERK called to order at eleven o'clock.

After prayer the seventh ballot for Speaker resulted in 16 to 16. No choice.

A Recess.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem.) moved to take a recess for twenty minutes. Agreed to. It was understood that the object of this recess was to afford further time for consideration on the part of the Democrats. The Conference Committees of the two parties were in session to a late hour last evening, but arrived at no conclusion. the Democrats held a caucus of their own. This morning, at which it was proposed to concede the organization to the Republicans. This met with temporary favor, but was reconsidered at a second caucus held a few minutes before the Senate met. During the recess a third caucus was held.

Magnanimity of the Democrats.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem.) said: The time has arrived when the necessity of the case demands the election of a Speaker. I am authorized by my Democratic colleagues to vote in such a manner as to produce this result. Nothing could be gained by prolonging this amicable controversy. My colleagues have thought proper to exhibit their magnanimity by bringing it to a a close. I also add that our proposition extends only to the single election of a Speaker.

Rutan Chosen Speaker.

The next ballot, the eighth, resulted as follows: James Rutan, (Rep.) 17 votes; Albert G. Brodhead, (Dem.) 15 votes, Mr. Buckalew (Dem.) voting for Mr. Rutan.

Mr. Rutan was declared elected.

The New Speaker's Address.

On assuming the duties of chair, Mr. Rutan said:

SENATORS:—I thank you for your kindness, and particularly in electing me to preside over your deliberations. The oath I am about to take requires me to discharge my duty with fidelity, that is, honestly, fairly and impartially, and it shall be my constant effort to observe this obligation in its broadest sense. I must rely much upon your kindness and assistance, and these I invoke. Experience teaches that a strict enforcement of the rules adopted for the government of the Senate is the wisest policy for the speaker and senators and promotes the public interest. I shall endeavor therefore, to enforce all our rules strictly but impartially, and any that seem harsh or despotic must be modified by the Senate.

I have been elected under peculiar circumstances and relize that, above all my predecessors in this office, I owe my selection at this time to the good will of all. We are reminded by this fact that one Senator, the oldest in continuous service, and one of the ablest most useful and best loved members of this body has passed away since our last adjournment. To mention the name of George Connell in this Senate is to excite respect for the many virtues he presented as a man, and as a public servant. We are reminded of his ability his energy, his generous forgiving spirit and constant kindness, and with unfeigned sadness and sorrow all who knew him, all who served with him here, must turn to his vacant seat. It is a coincidence in the history of this body.

This is the second consecutive session in which we have had to mourn, when we met, the loss of one of our associates, and in each case the loss changed for a time the political complexion of the Senate. We learn from this the great uncertainty of political tenure as well as of life, and are reminded that we should strive more to serve the people, the whole people, and less to promote partizan ascendency.

Important duties are to be performed during the session now opening, the first of which is to provide for the election of delegates to a Convention to amend the State Constitution, in obedience to the overwhelming voice of the people expressed at the ballot box. Many reforms are demanded, such as prohibiting local legislation, the improvement of our judiciary system and the regulating of representation, that can only be secured by an amended Constitution. There should be no delay in the passage of a bill calling this Convention.

The division of the State into Congressional Districts is another important question to be disposed of. Our duty to apportion the State is imperative, and in discharging it I trust all will be actuated by a spirit of fairness and a determination to do what is just and right, rather than by a desire to advance party interests. The policy controlling such legislation should be to secure a fair representation of the people in Congress. Unnatural combinations, simply for political purposes, should not be tolerated, and no party creating them will be permanently benefited. The masses of the people of all parties are honest and will not endorse unfairness.

We should all be actuated with a desire to secure a prompt dispatch of the necessary legislation and of that only which is necessary, and an early adjournment. In view of the approaching Constitutional Convention and our quadrennial political struggle, let us commence the work of reform, and make this session a model one for brevity, economy and wise legislation. We are admonished that the people mean the reform of all abuses, and let us earnestly begin the work.

Sworn in.

The oath of office was then administered to the newly elected Speaker.

All the new Senators were also sworn.

The Chief Clerk Resigns.

Chief Clerk Zeigler (Dem.) tendered his resignation stating, as he did so, that he had no disposition to prolong a contest or throw obstacles in the way of a full and complete organization of the Senate. He thanked the Senators for their uniform kindness.

Balloting for His Successor.

Balloting then commenced for chief clerk, the Democrats voting for Zeigler and the Republicans for Geo. W. Hammersly. Four ballots were had, resulting in 16 to 16.

No Magnanimity on the Republican Side.

After the fourth ballot Mr. BILLINGFELT, (Rep) offered a resolution requesting the present chief clerk, Mr. Zeigler, to act until his successor was elected. Mr. Billingfelt said that it was folly to continue this balloting. The adoption of his resolution would at least give the Senate a month of work, and would carry out the Republican doctrine that the organization of the Senate was continuous. The Senate had not yet accepted Mr. Zeigler's resignation.

After discussion, a motion to adjourn being meantime made, and defeated, an amendment was made by Mr. GRAHAM, Republican, to substitute the name of Mr. Hammersly instead of Mr. Ziegler's.

The resolution was finally withdrawn by Mr. BILLINGFELT, and without determining the question, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning.

No Prospect of a Compromise.

At a late hour this evening no means of determining the question of the Clerkship had been reached, nor is there any prospect from appearances of anything being done to-morrow, except a meeting and an immediate adjournment until next Tuesday.

HOUSE.

Dickerson's Death.

Mr. LANNER announced the death of James W. Dickerson, of Bedford, and delivered an obituary address. He presented resolutions of condolence, which were passed.

Labor Statistics.

Mr. GUSS offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the part of the Governors annual message, relating to bureau statistics and all such facts concerning the condition, wages and treatment of classes of working men, be referred to a select committee of five to report by bill or otherwise.

Sundry messages were received from the Governor]

Adjournment.

Adjourned until Tuesday evening, January 9th, at eight P. M. S.

SENATE.

Special to THE POST.]

The Standing Committees.

A resolution, offered by Mr. STRANG, was passed, authorizing the Speaker to appoint the standing committees, including one on Constitutional Reform and a committee of seven on the Apportionment of the State for members of Congress.

Rules.

A resolution, offered by Mr. ALLEN, was also passed, adopting the rules of the last session for the government of the present session of the Senate.

Adjourned.

Adjourned until 8 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, January 9th. S.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—The extra session of the Legislature which met last afternoon in response to the proclamation of Governor Warmoth, took a recess until ten this morning.

The excitement throughout the city has been intense all the morning. At an early hour the approaches to the Mechanics' Institute were found

Strongly Guarded

by the Metropolitan police, a line being thrown directly across Dryades street, on each side of the State House. At Canal and at Common streets no one but members of the Legislature, State officials and reporters were allowed to pass. Soon after ten o'clock a company of State militia marched up Dryades street and stacked arms immediately in front of the State House. There were on duty there about two hundred and fifty Metropolitans. At ten o'clock the extra session of the Legislature reassembled. Some time was occupied in obtaining a quorum, but it was finally announced by the Speaker, O. H. Brewster, that Governor Warmoth was in the hall of the House, when it was called to order, but he soon after withdrew and sent in the following:

Grant Pretends Surprise at the Action of his Myrmidons.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW ORLEANS, January 5, 1872.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—I have received the following dispatch from Washington:

To Hon. J. R. West:

Gov. Warmoth's dispatch of this date to you is received. His report of the proceedings of the United States Marshal is of such an extraordinary character that I will have the matter investigated at once. Please show this dispatch to the Attorney General.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

Undoubtedly justice will be speedily meted out to the wrong doers. The catalogue of wrongs has culminated and retribution will be speedy.

[Signed] J. R. WEST,
H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

Prolonged cheering followed the reading of the above. A resolution was then adopted appointing a committee to investigate the conduct of the U. S. Marshal and his deputies in arresting the Governor and representatives of the sovereign people of Louisiana, pronouncing such action an outrage, &c.

About half past eleven the extra session of the House adjourned *sine die*. The members did not seem disposed to quit their seats, as

The Regular Session

would commence at twelve. The Speaker retained his chair. The Carterites were expected to appear before the hour appointed for re-assembling, but they remained away. Carter, having been expelled from the House during the extra session and his seat as a member declared vacant, he could not have obtained access to the Capitol, instructions having been given the Sergeant-at-Arms to admit none but members. Special instructions, it is understood, were given not to admit Carter.

At 12 M. Speaker Brewster called the House to order. There was some delay, but a quorum was finally obtained. Governor Warmoth came in a few minutes earlier, and had taken a seat and was conversing with one of the members, when a perceptible stir was created in the lobby. All eyes turned in that direction, many looking

As Though They Expected the Ku Klux

to appear. Their fears were soon relieved. The visitor was a staff officer from General Emory in full uniform with a message to the Governor stating that the United States troops would co-operate with the State troops and Metropolitans in preserving order. Half an hour later General Sully and staff called on the Governor, the General stating that he had been sent by General Emory to co-operate with the troops under his command in preserving the peace, informing the Governor that his men were under arms on Rampart street ready for any emergency.

The Governor thanked the General, stating that he hoped to be able in a few hours to notify him that his troops would not be required, as he had just received

A Communication from Mr. Carter,

which clearly indicated that there would be no disturbance.

The following is the document:

SPEAKER'S ROOM,
NEW ORLEANS, January 5, 1872.

Hon. H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana:

SIR: In view of the extraordinary, illegal, violent and revolutionary procedure on the part of Your Excellency, in conjunction with M. Carr, E. W. Dewees, Capt. Badger, Chief of Police; Sergeant Joseph, and certain turbulent men in the community, to take possession of the Speaker's chair on January 3, without authority of law and in violation of the rules of the House, in that you in conjunction with said parties and certain members of the Legislature, and pretended members thereof, did without authority of law and in violation of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, surreptitiously issue your proclamation and convene the General Assembly in extra session in the afternoon of January 4th, notwithstanding said General Assembly was already in session and had adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock, M., this date, and could not be legally assembled at any other hour even by the unanimous consent of the body; and in further consideration that your Excellency in conjunction with the parties before mentioned, and other bad men have taken forcible possession of the police and other persons of the hall of the House of Representatives and the approaches thereto with the view of intimidating the representatives of the people, preventing a free and untrammeled expression of the same and from legislative action, and all this in violation of the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana and of the United States, and all this at the peril of the lives of members of the House of Representatives and against the peace and dignity of the State; I, the legal Speaker of the legal House of Representatives, in my own behalf and that of a majority of those who adjourned until 12 m. this date, officially notify you that we shall proceed to some hall and proceed with the business of legislation as provided for by the law and rules of the House, and shall notify Your Excellency of our action in the premises.

Respectfully, G. W. CARTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.

Howard, the Negro Ravisher, Brought Secretly into Court, Pleads Guilty and is Sentenced to Twenty Years in Prison at Hard Labor.

ROCHESTER, January 4.—Howard, the negro who outraged the girl Ochse, and about which such excitement has been caused in this city, was secretly conveyed to the court room at 9:30 P. M. He was arraigned on the indictment and plead guilty. He was sentenced by Judge E. Darwin Smith to twenty years hard labor in the Auburn State Prison.

The prisoner was immediately removed and quietly taken from the city. He will commence his term of imprisonment to-day. This proceeding of the Court and authorities, it is believed, will satisfy the ends of justice and avoid the shedding of innocent blood.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

Special to THE POST.]

The Evans Embezzlement

HARRISBURG, January 10. — Mr. **GRAHAM** offered the following:

Resolved, if the House concur, that so much of the Governor's message as relates to the collection of war claims by George O. Evans be referred to a select committee, to consist of three members of the Senate and five members of the House, with instructions to inquire into the facts attending the settlement of said claims, with power to send for persons and papers, and to make a report to both Houses.

Mr. DAVIS asked whether it was the intention of the committee to communicate promptly with Governor Curtin. He supposed this would be the first step. No answer was returned, and the resolution was agreed to.

Balloting for Clerk—Democratic Magnanimity.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for Clerk. The fifth and sixth ballots resulted: 13 for Ziegler against 13 for Hammersly.

Mr. Ziegler then stated that, in order to facilitate public business, he peremptorily declined to be any longer a candidate.

The seventh ballot being taken a statement was made by Mr. RANDALL, who said he believed the time had come when the Senate should be permanently organized. He had voted with his party up to the present point, and now without any consultation with his colleagues, but in order to avert any further delay, and as Mr. Ziegler had positively declined, he would vote for the Republican candidate for Clerk.

The result was: Hammersly, 14 votes; Ziegler, 12, and Mr. Hammersly was declared elected.

Mr. RANDALL moved that the remaining officers of the Senate, all Democratic, hold their positions until otherwise ordered.

This gave rise to animated remarks among the Republican members. Some of them, including Messrs Davis, of Philadelphia, and Allen, thought that the Democrats had acted with such magnanimity that it was policy to adopt the resolution offered by Mr. Randall, while he wished the officers to be more definitely named.

Messrs. **ALLEN** and **BROOKS** doubted whether the officers could have their terms legally extended by a simple resolution of one house.

Without coming to a decision the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Warren Contested Seat.

Mr. **WOOLEVER** presented the petition of Mr. Green (Democrat) contesting the seat of Representative Short, of Warren.

Labor Reform.

Mr. **BERKHOLDER** offered a resolution that in addition to the regular standing committees there shall be appointed a committee of seven on labor and co-operation. He supported this resolution as necessary for the workingmen.

Mr. **WHITE** thought that the subject was covered by committees already ordered.

Mr. **ROGERS**, of McKean, thought that they could all be attended by the committees already authorized.

The resolution was adopted.

R. W. Mackey Elected State Treasurer.

The members of the Senate being introduced the two bodies proceeded to elect a State Treasurer. The vote was: Robert M. Mackey, 75; M. E. Dougherty, 47. Mackey was declared elected, and after the result was announced was serenaded by the Great Western Band, accompanying the Lincoln Club, in the rotunda.

Mr. Mackey, in response, expressed his thanks, and said that his election this year was appreciated more fully from the fact that it had been reached without any solicitation on his part. It would be his effort in the future, as it had been in the past, to protect the finances of the State, and at the end of his term to retire with the only ambition that he coveted, viz: that of having done his duty faithfully. [Applause.]

The Senators having retired, the Speaker of the House presented the annual report of the State Treasury. Statistics, labor and co-operation were consolidated.

Adjourned. S.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

How Employees Were Dismissed Because They Didn't Vote the Way Murphy Wanted—Officials Dictating Questions to Senator Howe—Reproof by Senator Casserly.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The Congressional Retrenchment Committee continued its sessions at the hotel to-day.

F. Bayson testified that his books were seized by the government officers last February and kept for five months, and then were returned without the charges being proved against him.

A letter from Cornell, surveyor, was read, stating his inability to name the exact residences of Custom House employees.

Senator Casserly

Demanded that these Should be Found.

Ezra B. Wheeler, reporter, testified to the seizure of his books for alleged irregularities. His lawyer settled the difficulties by paying large sums, though he believed the amounts due him were small.

John D. Ferry, clerk in the Custom House, said that the charges of Capt. Grant as to the connivance of customs officials at election frauds were false. He said that he was promised promotion by Collector Murphy about a year ago.

John S. Beecher, importer, testified that his goods were seized in the fall of '65—a lot of sherry wine. We compromised by paying the Government $35,000. The charge was the under-valuation of our invoices, which we knew was not the case. The reason we compromised was because our business was stopped by the seizure of our books. We never were able to find out

Who Made the Complaint.

The attorneys we employed were recommended to us by the Custom House people. They told us we could settle for $60,000, but afterwards we got them down to $35,000

John D. McKenzie testified that government weighers didn't do the weighing, and said that custom house clerks were given a gratuity in getting the business facilitated. When a grand juror he knew of a one hundred and twenty thousand dollar fraud case being settled by the custom officers for fifty thousand dollars.

Horace B. Clark, of Brooklyn, testified to the seizure of books of the firm by Clifford Thompson, who was dismissed from the Internal Revenue Department. The informer was Thompson's brother-in-law, Elliott, who was an employee in my store. I discharged him for embezlement in '69. Shortly after my brother was informed that

The Affair Would be Compromised

for $12,000, but we refused. The case went to court and cost $100,000 altogether to defend myself. The result was in my favor. Leet and Stocking used to charge us 100 per cent. for storage more than the regular price. We were informed that these exorbitant prices were placed upon goods because the Collector or Deputy Collector of this port was a partner of Leet's and had to get his share. Our merchandise was lost frequently while in charge of the custom house; knew of bottle's being taken from spirit packages sent to the Appraiser's department; wrote to Secretary Boutwell, who took no notice.

Gen. Palmer testified that he had seen President Grant at Long Branch. The President was anxious about the retention in office of one Corrigan, who got three dollars a day as packer. Corrigan was retained by Murphy to work on the city wards. Witness said he dismissed three important officials by order of Secretary Boutwell, because they didn't

Vote the Way Murphy Wanted Them.

Gen. Alfred Pleasanton said that men would be dismissed if they didn't vote that way. Pleasanton and other officials had been instructed to vote that way. The man whom witness discharged for malfeasance was re appointed by Murphy to the inspectorship. Having heard charges made that he was unfriendly to the Administration, witness went to Washington to see the President. General Porter kept him from an audience some time; saw the President who said that he need have no fears of removal. In three weeks after witness was removed.

Influencing Witnesses.

Senator Bayard, at this point, put an inquiry which brought out the fact that one Bliss, who was interested on the side of the Republican party, was behind witness, and was handing written questions to Senator Howe, whereat Mr. Howe retorted tartly.

Here Senator Casserly condemned the intermeddling of Custom House officers.

General Palmer further said that Custom House officers were employed to control the last two State conventions.

Adjourned.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Justices Read, Agnew, Sharswood and Williams.

The following judgments were entered in Philadelphia on Tuesday in Western cases:

Chief Justice Thompson:

Appeal of City of Pittsburgh. Reversed.

Squires vs. Ridgway. Reversed.

Jesse Thompson vs. Gray. Affirmed.

Maubrey vs. Scheffelin. Affirmed.

Zents vs. Lingard. Reversed.

Empire Transportation vs. Steel. Reversed.

Harris vs. Harris. Reversed. Sharswood, J., dissents.

Powell vs. Bredin. Reversed.

Still's appeal. Affirmed.

Chadwick vs. Oler. Writ of error quashed.

Criffin vs. Henderson. Reversed.

Agnew J.

Fairbanks vs. Ker & Smith. Reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Rogers vs. Johnson. Affirmed.

Commissioners of Washington avenue vs. Curran. Decree affirmed.

Road in Vernon township, Crawford county. Proceedings under petition No. 11 reversed.

Steel's appeal dismissed.

Commonwealth to use of City of Allegheny, county vs. Marshall. Reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Hackenstine vs. Andrews. Decree reversed.

Bowser vs. Wavener. Affirmed.

Birdsall vs. the Commonwealth. Sentences affirmed.

Flowers vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Affirmed.

Jackson vs. Johnston. Affirmed.

Rogers vs. Bemus. Reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Van Ohler vs. McCreery. Bill dismissed.

The Gavel Brick Company vs. Brouen. Decree reversed.

Cleveland vs. Sterrett. Affirmed.

Barnett vs. Sweezey. Reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Sharswood, J:

Allegheny Insurance Company vs. Remson. Reversed.

American Express Co. vs. Second National Bank of Titusville. Reversed and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Maffett vs. Rynd. Affirmed.

Bindley's appeal. Decree affirmed.

Johnson vs. Furnier. Reversed and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Scott vs. Scott. Reversed.

Albany City Insurance Co. vs. Whiting. Reversed and procedendi awarded.

Hilldekoper vs. Masson. Decree affirmed.

Miller vs. Springer. Affirmed.

Williams, J.:

McBride's appeal. Decree affirmed.

Knieb vs. Graves. Order reversed and execution set aside.

Huston et al vs. Clawson. Decree reversed.

Stull vs. Meek. Reversed, and v. f d. n. awarded.

Raydnoc vs. Smith. Decree affirmed.

Knieb vs. Spaulding. Execution set aside.

Kauffman's appeal. Decree reversed.

Hope vs. Everhart. Reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Stewart vs. Maple. Reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Hocking Valley Bank vs. Barton. Reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Collier vs. Eshbaugh. Affirmed.

Dougherty vs. the Commonwealth. Error to Oyer and Terminer of Armstrong county. Conviction of manslaughter. Sentence of four years imprisonment set aside and defendant required to enter recognizance for trial.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer,

now stands among the first, and at the head of all articles for a similar purpose. The testimony of our physicians is exclusive as to its value; and we are personally acquainted with scores of cases where it has been used with the best of results. It will restore gray hair to its original color, and leaves it glossy, and in a healthy condition; while, for heads troubled with dandruff,. or any disease of the scalp, it acts like a charm in cleansing them. Try it, and you will not be disappointed.

Lowell Courier, May 2, 1868

THE temperance men are making it lively for the saloonists in the Fifth and Sixth wards Allegheny.

Obsequies of the Late Father O'Rourke.

Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, as previously announced, Pontifical Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. Mary's Chapel at the Point, for the repose of the soul of the late pastor, Rev. Jno. A. O'Rourke. The remains lay in state in the sanctuary—the body clad in vestments pertaining to the priestly office. Right Rev. M. Domenec officiated, assisted by Revs. Gallagher and Nolan as Deacon and sub-deacon of the Mass, and Revs. Lambing and Grace as Deacons of Honor. In the sanctuary were quite a number of the Catholic clergymen of the diocese.

At the conclusion of the service the Bishop paid a feeling tribute to the memory of deceased, and exhorted the congregation to profit by the many instructive lessons which their late pastor, now cold in death, had taught them in the course of his arduous mission.

At half-past one in the afternoon the remains were escorted to the Union Depot by the entire congregation of St. Mary's. The cortege was headed by the Cathedral Band, leading St. Mary's Benevolent Society, and followed by the pall-bearers in carriages, the hearse, bearing the remains of the deceased clergyman, then a long line of carriages containing grief-stricken relatives and sorrowing friends.

Several hundred men, women and children accompanied the funeral train on foot.

Arrived at the depot the casket was placed on the Cleveland Express, to be conveyed to the latter city. As the train moved off, at 2:23, a loud wail from the assembled multitude rose up, almost drowning the solemn notes of the dirge rendered by the band, and attesting the deep-seated esteem and reverence in which their pastor was held by his bereaved flock.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	108⅝
United States 6s, 1881	115⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	109⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864	110¼
United States 5-20s, 1865	111⅜
United States 10-40s	109⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1865	109⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1867	111⅛
5-20s, January and July, 1868	111⅛
Union Pacific Road	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Cy. Pacifics	

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

REMARKS—We have little that is new or interesting to furnish the reader with in regard to the markets, which seem to move along quietly, with little disposition to change. True, there are some exceptions, one of which is hay, which, under heavy receipts of baled by river, has been reduced in price. There are other minor articles that have either been advanced or reduced in price; but the leading articles remain unchanged from previous quotations. The weather continues unpleasant, and business on the streets is anything but pleasant. The rivers continue navigable, and boats are arriving and departing daily, bringing hither and carrying away rich freight.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	220
Wheat, sks	216
Butter, pks	47
Apples, bbls	497
Bacon, pcs	1,111
Corn, sks	1,118
Cheese, bxs	37
Bacon, tcs	16
Dressed Hogs	24
Oats, sks	200
Rye, sks	197

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The leading houses report sales to a fair extent at the following: Sugar cured hams at 13½a14c; sugar cured shoulders, 8½c; plain do 7½c; sides—ribbed, 8c; clear rib, 8½c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon, 11c; dried beef, 17c; mess pork, $14 50a15 00 per barrel; ham sausages, 11c; lard, in tierces, 10c; in buckets, 11a11½c; pigs feet, $2 50 per keg.

GROCERIES—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. Coffees are held firmly with a fair trade demand. The excitement in regard to short crops have passed away. Sugars are firmer but no higher. We can report increased receipts of New Orleans by rail and river. The current rates were:

SUGARS—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered, 13½c; cut loaf 14½c; A coffee 12½c; B 12¾c; Ex C 12½c; C 12c; C yellow 10½a11½c; P R sugars, choice 11½c; prime 10½c; good 10a11c; Cuba sugars 10a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair 9½c; good 10c; prime 10¾c; choice 11½c.

COFFEE—Active and firm at the following quotations: Fancy 26c; prime 25c; good 24c; fair 23a23½c; Java 29a30c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one pound packages, 26a28c.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder 60c; perfection 65c; white honey 63c; extra silver 55c; red head 50c; lavender 45c; common 34a40c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Old 50c; new crop 60c; prime 55c; choice 60c.

RICE—Carolina choice 10c; Rangoon 8a8½c; Patna 8½c.

SPICES—Pepper, grain 24c; pure ground 30c; Cassia bark 50c; Cloves 22c; Nutmegs $1 30.

HAY—We are reported a dull market, and under the influence of liberal receipts by rail and water prices have a declining tendency, with sales of baled at $24a$28 00 per ton, as per quality and condition.

ASHES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the demand was fair and sales regular; the current rates were: Soda ash, common, 4c; refined 4½a4¾c; potash 10c; pearl 11c per lb.

APPLE BUTTER—In good supply, we can report sales in a regular way of common to fair at 50a55c; prime to choice 60a65c per gallon.

APPLES—Firm with an upward tendency; we can report sales of common to fair at $3a4 50; prime to choice $4a4 50 per barrel; prices from this time out will be governed by the offerings.

BUTTER—We can report liberal receipts with an ample stock in the market, holders being anxious to realize, as stocks are accumulating on their hands; the asking rates were: Fair to common 10a15c; medium to good 18a22c, and strictly prime roll 24a25c per pound.

BROOM CORN—Dull and prices nominal, ranging at 7a10c per pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; the season is over; we quote nominally at $4 25a4 50 per cwt.

BEANS—The market was entirely devoid of animation; sales of fair to medium at $2; small white $2 50.

CHEESE—The demand has fallen off the current rates were: Goshen 15a15½c; Factory 14a14½c; Dairy 12a13c per pound;

CARBON OIL—The market was dull with prices the same as last quoted; standard brands sold to the trade by the car load at 21c.

CORN MEAL—We have nothing new to note. The rates for bolted were 80c per bushel.

CIDER—The season for activity is drawing to a close. We can report sales at $5a9 00 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We can report sales of prime to choice Jersey cultivated at $13a14 00 per bbl; Sackett's bell berries $17 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—The season is fast drawing to a close. We note sales at 5a5½a6c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues dull with more sellers than buyers; peaches nominal; halves 10a10½c; mixed 8a8½c; quarters 7a7½c.

APPLES—Sold at various prices, viz: 6½a7a8½c per lb.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing and prices have a declining tendency. We note sales of fresh at 36a27c per dozen; pickled 28a81c.

FLOUR—The market was quiet being entirely devoid of animation; dealers confining their purchases to lots sufficient to meet their current wants; sales were made as follows: Spring extras, fair to good, $7a7 37; choice Minnesota baker's flour $7 62a7 75; good to choice winter wheat $7 25a7 50 per barrel. Rye flour $5 50 per barrel.

GRAIN—The receipts havs fallen off; the market was not an active one. Wheat—not so active; we quote red winter $1 45a1 48; white $1 48a1 52; certain dealers refuse to accept these figures. Oats—inactive; the supply exceeds the demand and prices are weak; we note sales of mixed at 45c; prime white at 46c. Corn—the supply keeps pace with the demand; we note sales of ear at 62a63c by the car load; 63a66c in a small way; shelled can be obtained at the same figures. Rye—the demand has fallen off; holders are asking 88a90c. Barley—the market was steady; spring 80a85c; fall 85a90c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

REMARKS—The market continues to move along slowly, presenting nothing very new or important. The good time that oil men have been waiting for still holds back. In regard to prices we have no changes to note. The market here is in a very demoralized condition.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates were:

Spot	10¼c
January	10¼c
B. O. all year	13c
S. O. all year	10½c
Parker's	$3 80
Foster's	3 90

REFINED.

We have nothing new to note; we quote as follows:

Spot	22½c
January	22¼c
February	22¾c
March	23½c

For New York and Philadelphia delivery.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, January 10.—At the closing of the 9th, crude in bulk was offered at easier figures, and as to concessions there is more than enough; a sale is reported of 10,000 barrels at 13c. The refined market continues very dull, and as no sales have been made the quotations must be regarded nominal at 23¼a23½c; case oil is quiet, held at 28½a29. In Philadelphia delivery it is difficult to give the fair figures. No business of consequence is reported for spot delivery; refined about 22⅛a22¼c for prompt delivery; a sale is reported of 1,000 barrels for April at 33½c.

TITUSVILLE, January 10.—Market opened yesterday quiet and firm with holders very positive in their demands; a slight advance was accomplished which was held to the close in spite of a firmer and slightly weaker feeling.

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls	Spot	3 77½
1,000 "	spot	3 80
500 "	Spot	3 85
5,000 "	Spot	4 90
1,000 "	Regular	3 90
1,000 "	s. o. 1st quarter	3 82½
3,000 "	" "	3 80½

OIL CITY, January 10.—Market quiet and a shade lower; ordinary on Lower Creek held at $4 05a4 10; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 25a4 30.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Market firm.

Standard white	22½a22¼c
Crude	12c
Cases	27c
February	22¾c
March	23½c
Spot	22½c
April	23½c

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 10.—Market dull with no change in prices; we quote at $4 00a4 05.

CLEVELAND, January 10.—Market nominal at $4 70a4 75; refined quiet but firm at 20¾a21c.

ROUSEVILLE, January 10.—Market quiet and steady at $4 02a4 05.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
SATURDAY, January 6, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals of live stock for the week ending to-day as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, yard master Central Stock Yards. Cattle, 335 cars; hogs, 120 cars; sheep, 70 cars; horses, 14 cars; mules, 18 cars. Comparing the above arrivals with those of last week we find there has been an increase of 120 cars of cattle; 7 of horses and 17 of mules, while the receipts of hogs have been exactly the same.

CATTLE.

As will be seen by the above report the arrivals for the week have been heavy. During Monday and Tuesday the market was moderately active, and cattle brought prices fully as high as those of the previous week; but under the influence of unfavorable telegrams the market declined, and cattle sold on Wednesday afternoon at figures about ¼c lower. On Thursday and Friday, with continued heavy receipts and unfavorable advices, it declined another ¼c, and cattle sold slowly at prices fully ½c lower than they commanded the week previous. To-day there is but little doing in the cattle line, and there yet remains a few loads unsold. Some of these were to-day driven over to Allegheny, and the balance will be hold over until next week. Following are the rates ruling:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lb steers	$6 00a6 25
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	5 25a5 50
Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100	4 25a5 00
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	3 00a4 25
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	3 75a4 25

HOGS.

The receipts continue light. The market is dull to-day, and but little doing, but this is generally the case on Saturday, business closing on Friday evening. The greater portion of the receipts during the week have been mixed lots, and prime and extra hogs were rather scarce. With a fair demand ruling, particularly for the best grades, dealers had no difficulty in advancing hogs from $4 75 to $5 30. The latter price is the very outside of the market, and can hardly be taken as a criterion to go by. Most of the sales of prime hogs have ranged between $4 95a5 15, some at $5 25, and a few as high as $5 30. At present there is more difference between the price of New York and Philadelphia hogs than for some time. The following are the rates current for the different grades and kinds:

Extra Phila.	$5 25
Good to prime Phila., 225 to 250 lbs.	4 95
Good to prime New York, 180 to 220.	4 65
Rough to common,	4 25

SHEEP.

The arrivals for the week fairer. With a good demand ruling sales of all the offerings were made at about last week's prices. Dealers have all left for the East and the market closes firm at the following prices:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$6 25a6 50
Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	5 50a5 75
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 75a5 25
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	4 25a4 50
Foot rot and scalawags, ℔ head.	1 25a2 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
MONDAY, January 8, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Stock Yards footed up 45 cars. In addition to these there were large droves from Washington, Greene and Butler counties, making in all some 1,200 head of cattle at the different yards ready for the market this morning. The capacity of the different feeders of stock was taxed this week to the utmost capacity. More cattle was coming and reported for this market than during the summer and fall months when cattle are usually very plenty. At Gray's, Heyl's and Hunter's feed yards no room could be had for stock, and resource was had to the sale yards, in which several lots of cattle were fed.

That the run of stock was unexpectedly large is, to say the least, true, as all of the regular dealers had a full supply from Chicago, some twenty five cars, about sufficient to supply the market with an ordinary run of outside cattle. But the receipts by rail proved much larger than expected, as also did those driven in from the country. The quality of the cattle as might be supposed from the offering was a variety, in fact all grades and kinds, in sufficient quantity to suit any buyer. The market opened up this morning with fully 1,100 cattle on sale, and the buyers seeing the supply was unusually large, and well knowing that no difficulty would be experienced in getting stock, were very slow about purchasing. The market ruled slow from the commencement to the close, and cattle sold dull at prices from ½ to ¾c lower than had ruled the week previous, and, even at this concession, sales of the lower grades of stock seemed hard to make. Such stock as cows and common cattle, of which kind there was a superabundance, sold very slow, and where last week they were taken readily, this week buyers would not look at them as they knew the better grades would sell cheap to-day.

The butchers purchased very liberal many of them purchasing two weeks cattle On this account the market ruled a little better than many thought it would, but still the supply was so largely in excess of the demand that it was impossible for cattle to sell up to last weeks prices. A good many of the drovers withdrew their cattle from the market and sent them over to East Liberty.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was the smallest of the season. While the demand was small and almost entirely local, yet the supply was so exceedingly light, that prices were very good and the market brisk. So far as we could learn there were but two lots of sheep on sale, and even one of these could not be said to be on the market having been bought on the road. Most of the butchers who could do so, kept from buying.

HOGS.

The number of hogs on sale footed up about 500, and almost entirely in the hands of the regular dealers. The market ruled active and we believe most of the hogs on sale were sold at prices ranging from $4 75 to $5 per hundred pounds.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Gold opened at 109 but sold down to 108⅝a108¾ and closed heavy.

Loans were made at 7 per cent. gold, down to 5 per cent for carrying.

The daily clearings were $39,000,000.

Money was firm at 7 per cent. gold.

Governments dull and heavy and declined last night from ⅜ to ⅝ per cent.

State Bonds were very dull all day; new South Carolinas were off slightly.

Stocks opened very dull and steady. After the close of banking hours the market which had been heavy during the afternoon became strong. The dealings were not on a large scale but were principally in Union Pacific, Erie, Ohio, Northwest and Wabash.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 10.—Cotton dull; low middling 29¾a20c. Flour firm; family $6 85a7. Wheat steady $1 49a1 52. Corn firm 47a48c. Rye firm 82a85c. Oats firm 38a39c. Barley—demand fair 75a85. Pork dull and drooping nominally 5¼a6¼a6½c. Bacon dull and a shade lower. Shoulders 6⅜c. Sides 7¼a7⅜c. Hogs dull and declined $4 30a4 60; receipts 8,200 head. Whisky firm 88c. Greenmeats quiet and weak; shoulders 4⅝c; sides 5⅝c; hams 8a8½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 10.—Flour unchanged. Wheat easier; extra white Michigan at $1 60; No. 1 white Michigan at $1 55; amber Michigan at $1 47; closing at $1 46; No. 2 red at $1 42½a1 43; No. 3 at $1 35. Corn declined; high mixed at 48¾c; low mixed at 48a48½c; no grade at 47c. Oats steady; No. 1 at 43c; No. 2 at 41¾c. Hogs firm at $5 15.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 10.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No 1, $1 24½a1 22. Oats dull; No 2, 33c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 45⅝c. Rye steady; No 1, 68c. Barley drooping; No 2 fall 64c. Hogs dull at $4 15a4 30. Pork dull and declined to $12 87.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 10.—Wheat unchanged; extra $1 56½; No 1 white $1 52; amber $1 46a1 47. Corn firm at 53a54c. Oats firm at 41a45c. Clover seed in demand at $6 25.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 10.—Bagging steady at 13a14c. Cotton less firm; middlings 20⅞c. Flour active and firm; extra family $6 50. Grain quiet; wheat $1 65a1 70; corn, shelled firm at 65c; oats 50c for sacked; rye, prime 85c. Provisions active and firm at yesterday's prices; sales of 100 casks of clear rib sides at 7½c. Whisky dull at 88a89c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Flour firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7 50a8 25 and in demand; Ohio $7 25a7 75. Wheat steady; prime State red $1 63a1 66; amber $1 65a1 67; white $1 70. Rye 88a90c. Corn firm; yellow 65a69c; mixed western 72a73c. Oats firm. Whisky 94a95c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 10.—Flour firm. Wheat nominally lower; No 1 red winter $1 48; No 2, $1 39a1 40. Corn dull at 53a54c. Oats quiet at 45c. Refined petroleum steady at 21a21½c; car lots 22a22½c; crude firm at $4 90a5 00.

While a Soldier in the Late War.

I was so materially benefitted by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, that I regard it my duty to inform the public as to my experience. Through the exposure of camp-life in very severe weather, I contracted a Cold, which finally settled on my Lungs, and in consequence, the Surgeon discharged me as a Consumptive. Soon after my arrival home I began to take Jayne's Expectorant, and in a short time thereafter I began to improve, so that in a few weeks I was enabled to go to my employment, farming. Frequently since I have used the Expectorant in my family, for Colds and Coughs, and always obtained a satisfactory result. I, therefore, cannot hesitate to recommend this remedy for all Colds, and for Consumption in earlier stages—WILLIAM BARTON, *writing from Paragon, Mich.*

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggist generally

MARRIED:

WALKER—MEEKER—By Rev J. M. Hastings, assisted by Rev. J. A. Marshall, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, at the residence of A. G. Miller, Esq., of Port Perry, Mr. JESSE W. WALKER, of Pittsburgh, to Miss ISABELLA G. MEEKER, of Port Perry, Pa.

DIED.

MORANGE—On Tuesday, January 9, 1872, suddenly, Mrs. SARAH MORANGE, of erysipelas, wife of John Morange, Sr., in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

BENNETT—On Saturday, January 6th, J. THOMAS BENNETT, aged 26 years and 6 months.

GRAHAM—On Thursday evening, January 4th, 1872, Mr. WILLIAM GRAHAM, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

O'ROURKE—On Monday evening, at 9 o'clock, at the Pastoral Residence, No. 62 Penn street, Rev. JOHN A. O'ROURKE, Pastor of St. Marys Chapel, at the Point.

HERBERT—On Tuesday morning, January 9, 1872, at twelve minutes before three o'clock, FRANK GARRARD, only child of Alice M. and Wm. P. Herbert, aged four years, two months, and three days.

ADAMS—On Tuesday morning, January 9, 1872, at 11.30, of hemorrhage of the lungs, BEN, youngest son of John S. and Alice C. Adams.

Winter-Proof Systems.

Thick boots and flannels are necessary at this season, but the human frame requires something more than these to render it winter-proof. The inner man, as well as the outer surface of the body, must be protected. The raw, moist, chilly winds which prevail at this season transpierce the warmest clothing, are apt to effect the health unfavorably, both through the pores and the respiratory organs. The surest way to avert the evil is to strengthen the internal machine, and thus enable it to repel the devitalizing influence of unwholesome weather. Enrich the blood, gently stimulate the circulation, regulate the bowels, invigorate the stomach, tone the liver, and brace the nerves with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and no condition of the atmosphere, however inclement, no variation of the barometer or thermometer, however sudden, will have power to disorder the system thus fortified in advance, and put in perfect working order. Damp and cold, acting upon a sensitive or feeble organization, may produce consumption, diptheria, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, low nervous fever, or intermittent fever; the importance of rendering the system impervious to these two destructive elements is therefore obvious. Persons in delicate health, or who are at all liable to be injuriously affected by atmospheric influences, should take the Bitters daily throughout the winter and spring. In this way dangerous diseases may be warded off, and a condition of perfect health preserved by individuals of comparatively feeble physique, while those more robust, who scoff at precautions, are suffering the penalty of their recklessness in hospitals and sick rooms.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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FORCIBLE FACTS.

Two or three well substantiated facts are worth dozens of theories. Any one can get up the latter, whilst the former are the result of long and tried experience. In no science is this of more value than in that of medicine. The medicine that has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, in every stage of its progress, with the living subjects of its beneficent work, thronging the streets daily before our eyes, is entitled to be credited with more than all the theories which have been recorded in the books, and have been met with failure after failure. The cures of consumption made by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure alone, will outweigh all those cures that have been recorded in the books; and then, besides, they are right here in our midst. Furthermore, Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a specific in all incipient lung diseases, and nips them in their bud, in that way stopping the tubercular deposit on its way to the lungs, as it courses its way through the blood. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure dissolves the tuberculous matter, and stimulates the eliminating emunctories of the system, to carry it away with the effete matters of the body. The Lung Cure, with the Doctor's personal attention, will rarely fail in any case where there is a reasonable hope of cure. $1 50 per bottle; four for $5 00. Dr. Keyser's consulting office, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily, except Sunday and Tuesday, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m.

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